The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 48 NO. 6 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1915 PRICE THREE CENTS

MANY BILLS OFFERED

Three Sessions of The House Were Held

LAW MAKERS WERE FLOODED

DOVER, Del , Feb. 1.—Three sessions were held by the General Assembly today, one in the morning, one in the afternoon and another at night, in order to clear up the great rush of business that poured in during the day. Scores of new bills were introduced in the House, considerably increasing the size of the House calendar. The bills introduced in the House were as follows:

By Representative Letherbury—Amending the laws governing the State Board of Health by making the salary of the secretary $800, and further providing that the expenses of the board, including the secretary's salary, shall not be more than $2,000.

By Representative Webster—To increase the salary of the deputy clerk of the peace from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum, and to increase the salaries of three deputies from $900 to $1,200; to increase the salary of the deputy sheriff from $1,200, to $1,500, of two deputies from $800 to $1,000; increasing the salary of the deputy prothonotary from $1,200 to $1,800, and providing for one clerk at a salary of $1,200; increasing the salary of the deputy recorder of deeds from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum, four clerks from $900 to $1,200 per annum; increasing the salary of the deputy register of wills from $1,200 to $1,500 and his clerk from $900 to $1,200; providing for three clerks for the register in chancery and clerk of the Orphan's Court at $1,200 a year each, there now being two clerks who receive $1,000 a year each, all in New Castle county.

By Representative Letherbury—Providing that members of the State Board of Health shall each receive $5 each day of actual service, and empowering the board to employ any of its members for special service "at a reasonable compensation."

By Representative Letherbury—Changing the open season for hunting as follows: Dove, from July 15th to December 31st; partridges, from November 10th to December 31st; hare and rabbit, from November 10th to December 31st; frogs, from April 1st to July 31st.

By Representative Letherbury—Providing that the receiver of taxes and county treasurer shall be elected by the Levy Court for a term of four years, the first election to be in March, 1916 He is authorized to appoint two deputies. The receiver shall receive a salary of $4,000 a year, and each deputy $1,500. They shall sit throughout the county to receive the taxes.

By Representative Dickev - Requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to maintain at the grade crossing known as Red Mill crossing in New Castle county, a suitable passage for vehicles and the passengers under the railroad tracks.

By Representative Donovan—Providing that veterinarians when applying to the clerks of the peace for license must present their certificate obtained from the State Board of Examiners.

By Representative Dickey—Authorizing the town council of Newport to borrow money and issue bonds for water and sewage systems.

By Representative Hall—Providing for the sanitation of factories in which the business of packing and preserving vegetables and fruits is carried on, and providing for a cannery inspector. It makes changes in the present cannery inspection law.

By Representative Letherbury—Amending the State Board of Health laws relative to the appointment of the board; providing that at least one member shall be an allopathic and one a homeopathic physician.

By Representative Letherbury—Providing that hereafter no appropriation of state moneys shall be made to any charitable institution unless an itemized accounting in writing showing how the money was expended is filed with the state.

By Representative Hill—Providing that no telephone company may discontinue the service of any subscriber until thirty days after the presentation of the bill for such service, and after ten days written notice of such intention

By Representative Hill—Providing a method for probating in this state wills admitted to probate in other states.

SENATORSHIP VACANCY BILL

By Bepresentative Hill—Providing that whenever a vacancy shall happen from this state in the United States Senate the governor may make a temporary appointment to serve until the next general election when a senator shall be elected. At present the governor is empowered to appoint within one year of the election.

By Representative Hill—Repealing the law creating the State Portrait Commission.

By Representative Short—Providing that the Levy Court of Kent and Sussex counties shall appoint as tax collectors the men nominated by each Levy Courtman.

BILL TO INCREASE STATE MILITIA

By Representative Davis—Providing that the Organized Militia shall consist of a full regiment of three battalions of four companies each, the additional

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE]

BETHESDA CHURCH NOTES

February 7th. The revival services continue with unabated interest, in spite of the most unfavorable weather conditions. The meetings are proving a great blessing to our town. Prominent persons in the other churches have spoken in the most complementary terms of the quality of the service, its deep spiritual tone and of its general helpfulness. Church members are quickened and a goodly number have professed conversion, it is considered the greatest revival that the church has had for a long time. If all of our people would attend the meetings they could not be other than helped. We are holding the services for the moral and spiritual uplift of the community, and it is to be sincerely hoped that all the churches may be helped and strengthened because of these services. We greatly appreciate the attendance and sympathetic interest of the members of other churches in the meetings. Will not every one help just a little; offer a prayer and do a little personal work to enlarge the area of the kingdom? Miss Minnie Shay is all that one could desire as a helper, earnest, tactful capable and highly efficient. This will be her last week with us, and all should try to make the remaining day of her stay fruitful. I can heartily commend her to the public as a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." We are planning to make next Sunday the greatest day of the feast.

At 9.30 a. m., there will be an old-fashioned love feast. We plead for a large attendance.

At 10.30 and 7.30 p. m. there will be a short sermon by the pastor followed by an alter call by Miss Shay. She will also sing at every service.

2 p. m. Sunday School.

An invitation will be given on Sunday morning for all converts to join the church. Let every one seek a church home without delay. Many have drifted away by neglecting this important step. "The church is the body of Christ."

The Jr. League will meet at 3 p. m. Saturday. We expect to have Miss Shay with us at this service.

Will all friends, who have not returned their benevolent envelopes, do so next Sunday.

ST. ANNES' CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, February 7th, Sexagesima.

Holy Communion and Sermon at 10.30 a. m.

Sunday School session at 11.45 a. m.

The Missionary Mite Boxes are ready for distribution on Sunday.

Evening Prayer and Address at 7.30 p. m.

Service on Wednesday evening (in the Church) at 7.30.

Meetings:—The Ladies' Guild on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, in the Parish House.

The list of the Special Preachers during the Lenten Season will be given in these notes next week.

Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent occurs this year on February the seventeenth. Easter Day falls on April the fourth There will be Special services during the Lenten Season. Sermons on Wednsday evenings, by the visiting Clergy, and on Friday afternoons and daily during Holy Week.

The Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman, D D., Bishop of Delaware, invites the Clergy of the Diocese to meet at Christ Church Dover, Del., on Thursday, February, the twenty-fifth, for pre-Lenten intercessions. Programme :—10.30 a. m. Holy Communion & Address. 12 noon. Address and Intercesssions. 1 p. m. Luncheon. 2.45 p. m. Address followed by Evening Prayer.

The Comedy, "Billy's Bungalow," which was given in the Masonic Hall, Chesapeake City, Md., on Monday evening, February 1st, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church, was largely attended despite the inclement weather. Over 100 of the reserved seats were sold and many of the others, and the Hall was comfortably filled. The proceeds were $45.00, with a small amount to be deducted for expenses.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, February 7th, 1915.—10.30 A. M. Public Worship with Sermon.

11.45 A. M., Sunday School.

6.45 P. M., Christian Endeavor Service, "Christian Endeavor that Counts" Miss Nellie Rothwell, Leader.

7.30 P. M., Evening Service with Sermon.

Wednesday evening Prayer meeting.

Every one present was delighted with the Christian Endeavor social on Thursday evening. Dr. Moore through his radioptican conducted the audience through Belgium, the Battlefield of Waterloo, Paris, and Wiebasden, a very enjoyable musicale followed, and then refreshments were served. Congratulations are extended to those who had charge of the social.

Remember all coupons must be in by Wedneseay, Feb. 10th. Watch our Saturday's ad. for winners.

MANY CORN PRIZES

Peach Blossom Grange No. 3 Gets Ribbons and Cups

AT THE STATE CORN SHOWS

Would it be amiss to remark that our Middletown Peach Blossom Grange No. 3, is a "peach"! Well, it certainly is. The regularity with which it lands First Preminm and Sweepstake ribbons, and Silver prize cups at Corn Shows is enough to make any granger rub his eyes, and think he's "seein' double."

In the front window of Mr. W. S. Letherbury's store are displayed the five piles of corn of ten ears each which won the silver cup at the "First Annual New Castle County Corn Show" held at Wilmington, December 11th to 16th, 1914.

The large two-handled silver cup, which is of graceful pattern, bears engraved upon its side these words, "First Annual New Castle County Corn Show Middletown Del., Dec. 19th, 1914—presented to the Peach Blossom Grange No. 3, by Middletown Farms, Inc., for the best 30 ear exhibit of Corn."

Upon the purple ribbon pendant from one handle of this cup is printed in gilt letters: "Eighth Annual Corn Show—Sweepstakes—Delaware Corn Growers Association, Wilmington, Del., Jan. 11—16, 1915.

The blue ribbon hanging from the other handle, reads: "Eighth Annual State Corn Show—First Premium Delaware Corn Growers Association, Wilmington, Del., Jan 11—16, 1915." These were the second trophies won by Peach Blossom Grange, No. 3.

The first prize cup won by the Grange is a two-handled silver one, a trifle taller, of more oval shape, and mounted upon an ebony pedestal. This trophy has engraved upon it: "Won by Peach Blossom Grange for the Best Exhibit of Corn—Delaware Corn Show, Georgetown, Del., Dec. 11—12, 1913, presented by President, J. W. Killen, of the Delaware Corn Growers Association

The purple ribbon adorning one handle of their first prize cup has these words in gilt upon it: "Seventh Annual State Corn Show—First Premium Delaware Corn Growers Association, Georgetown, Del,, Dec. 11—12. 1913." The blue ribbon on the other handle reads: "Seventh Annual State Corn Show—Sweepstakes, Delaware Corn Growers Association Georgatown, Del., Dec. 11—12 1913."

All this signifies that at the Delaware Corn Growers Association Show held at Georgetown, Dec. 1913 and at that held by the Association last Dec. 11—16, at Wilmington, Peach Blossom Grange No. 3, won six prizes, two silver cups. two First Premiums, and two Sweepstakes—which as we remarked before clearly entitles our smart farmers to wear their name—"Peach etc!"

The five piles in Mr. Letherbury's windows were grown by the following persons: Pile No. 1, ten ears of white corn known as the "Boome County White," grower Frederick Brady Esq., fine, large grained corn 18 rows to the cob, 54 and 56 grains to the row, or about 1000 grains in all.

Pile No. 2, ten ears yellow corn, grower, Mr. George C. Burge, Esq., 18 rows of 52 grains to the row, or 936 grains in all.

Pile No. 3, ten ears of reddish-white, corn, Fred P. Williams grower, good sized grains, 20 rows of 50 to 53 grains, or about 1025 in all.

Pile No. 4, ten eaes of yellow corn, Mr. Wright S. Coppage grower, 18 rows of 53 or 54 grains, or about 1000 grains in all.

Pile No. 5, ten ears of white, pointed top corn called "Johnson's County White,", E. H. Shallcross grower 22 rows of 51 or 53 grains or over 1100 in all!

Between the liberality of the farmer's friend, Mr. Frederick Brady, and his own and Messrs. Shallcross' and others experimenting, one will begin to look for some farmer hereabouts to produce another ear of corn worth $1,000.

Mr. George T. French Better

Our genial former Middletowner Mr. George T. French, now one of the windy city's leading business men who had the ill fate some while ago to develop a bad case of blood poisoning is we are glad to report getting better after the "sawbones" had deprived him of one of his toes.

But Mr. French is quite philosophical not to say jocose, about the matter. "One good thing about it anyhow—wont be bothered again with that lanked old toe!"

This reminds one of a similar jest perpetrated, as Macaulay tells in his History of England, by that worn out Stuart rake, Charles II, who apologized to his attendants as he lay on his last couch, "that he was so unconscionable a long time dying"!

It is *toe* bad George! But we will look for you here next Summer just as nimble, foot and tongue, as of yore.

New Century Club Meeting

At the meeting of the New Century Club Tuesday last it was decided to build a Club house this spring, the location will be considered next Tuesday. The meeting next week will be given to a piano recital by Mrs. C. G. Robinson, State Chairman of Music.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN!"

On Friday afternoon a large automobile known as the "Suffragette Flyer" visited Middletown bringing Mrs. Edna S Latimer, of Baltimore. Miss Anna McCue, of Philadelphia, and Miss Martha Cranston, of Wilmington, with Mr. E. H. Cranston, of Wilmington, as driver of the car.

"We demand an amendment to the Constitution of Delaware in franchising women," ran the legend displayed upon a banner at the rear of the auto; while before the glass shield in front appeared the words, "Votes for Women Flyer."

Six suffragette flags of yellow, white and purple floated from the front, middle and rear sides of the auto, and four large yellow plumes added to the striking picture.

These ladies held an open air meeting in front of the Town Hall which was addressed by Miss McCue, and those who heard the lady says she made an excellent presentation of her theme.

Our reporter unfortunately only arrived as she was closing, and as the tambourine or "hat" was about to be passed for contributions towards the $15 daily expenses of the party.

With his customory liberality to every good cause, Mr. H. S. Newmah permitted Mrs. Latimer to speak to the large audience assembled within the Hall to witness his fine moving pictures. The speaker stood before the curtain, at the close of one of the reels and for about 20 minutes engaged the earnest attention of the audience who warmly geeted her before and after her speech. on behalf of granting the right of suffrage to the women of Delaware.

It was a fine, logical argument, presented in a sparkling fashion with just a spice of piquant wit and humor that caught the crowd.

The speaker said it was but just that Woman should be allowed to express her point of view in the government of the State and nation, and suggested that her coming would bring cleaner streets, cleaner state, municipal and national politics in many ways.

Mrs. Latimer told how at Washington delegations of women had for years vainly demanded that civic rights be granted them, and that meanwhile Congress has given the suffrage to ignorant negroes, to native born Chinamen, to Indians not government charges, and even advocated extending that right to the half-civilized Philippinoes--but to intelligent American women—no—no—no

Here are some of the startling statistics the address contained: Twelve states give woman the right of suffrage;! women have voted for 46 years in Wyoming and 24 in Colorado; 4,000,000 voting women in the West, enough to elect one fourth of the United States Senate, one fifth of the House, and one sixth of the Electoral College or 92 votes there, which gives Woman the balance of power in any national election as closely contested as for years they have been.

"So you see," said the speaker, "Woman Suffrage is no joke. Her vote is a power and woman is soon going to have the right to vote everywhere. For Delawareans it is only a question whether it is going to be voluntarily given by the state or forcibly by the National Government."

Again: "You have 52,000 white women in Delaware and it is a shame, an insult to them that you allow 7,000 negroes to vote but deny the ballot to these intelligent white women!"

The lady's fine address was well received by her audience. Mrs. Latimer has been engaged in this work 17 years and declared she would if need be, give 17 years more to the cause.

There being no means provided in the Delaware Constitution for bringing this question before the people in a referendum vote, these suffragage ladies wish to get the sentiments of as many citizens as possible to present them to the present Legislature in proof of the strong sentiment demanding the extension of the right to vote also to the women of the State.

We agree with these ladies both in their just demands and also in their confident belief that woman suffrage is both certain and near.

Installed by Degree Team

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M., had a fine time Monday night, when the degree team of Eureka Council, No. 1, came down from Wilmington with 31 members to initiate a class of 25 for the local Council.

The Middletown Council met in their room in McWhorter's Hall, where the candidates were obligated, and then marched to the room of Seneca Tribe, No. 44, where the team from Eureka Council was in waiting, having come down on a special car on the evening train, with their orchestra of seven pieces. A delegation of about 15 was present from Dover, also several members from Sassafras, Md., Smyrna and Lewes. More than a hundred people were present.

Refreshments of sandwiches, coffee and doughnuts were served.

The Eureka team members were entertained at the house of the Volunteer Hose Co. until the arrival of the northbound Norfolk express train, on which they returned to Wilmington.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per Year.

THE HONOR ROLL

Those Who Were Studious For The Month of January

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

11th grade—Elizabeth Alexander, Elmer Kirk, Clarence Weber.

10th grade—Frank McWhorter.

9th grade—Odel Gallagher, Allen Johnson, Charles Kelly, Shelly Meyers.

8th grade—Millie Rosenberg, Alma Whitlock, William Meyers, Frances Cochran, Margaret Pleasanton, Mildred Freeman, Grace Brady, Lydia Redgrave Grace Carpenter, Letitia Pool, William Clark.

7th grade—Purnell L. McWhorter, Claude Fouracre, Allee Hall, Elva Freeman.

6th grade—Ramona Newman, Laura Fogel, Gwendolyn Gary, June Johnson, Fannie Rosenberg, Howard Dickson, Gertrude Palmer, Clara Brady, Jacob Morganstein, Marion Armstrong.

5th grade—Gilbert Pleasanton, Frances Armstrong, Virginia Pearce, Mable Collins, Maxey Bland, Anna Bignear, Edwin Custer, Clayton Draper, Marshall Whitlock.

4th grade—Harriett Black, John Pool Robert Wrigley, Burton Williams, Walter Beasten, Percy Donaghay, Burton Pearson, Grace Rosenberg, Rachel Crowe, Cranston Bland, Gladys Goldsborough, John Sweetman, Mary Goldsborough, Caroline Fouracre, Alice Shockley, Margaret Harris.

3d grade (a) div—Edwin Donaghay, Margaret Bradley, Grace Melson, Catherine Reed, Harris McDowell, William Hall, Russell Harris, Preston Whitlock, George Alfree.

3d grade—Norma Pyle, Stacy Jones, Helen Kates, Wallace Hufnal, Margaret Brady, Jehu Alfree.

2d grade—Virginia Johnson, Helen Crouch, Lucile Newman, Harry Pearce Leland Sinex, William Pennewill.

1st grade (b) div—Bertha Chance, Charlotte Donaghay, Helen Fouracre, Elizabeth Hufnal, Elizabeth Johnson, Helen Moore, Irma Montgomery, Horace Moore, John Voshell.

(c) div—Mary Johnson, Bennie Rosenberg, John Donohue.

MILL LANE SCHOOL

The following pupils desire special commendation for the month of January: 7th Grade—Richard Cochran. 5th Grade—Elizabeth Shallcross, Edith Cochran. 4th Grade—Annie Hastings. 2nd Grade—Esther Shallcross. 1st Grade—William Taylor, Catherine Hastings.

WOODLAND S HOOL

The following pupils have obtained an average of 90 per cent or above for the month of January: 6th Grade—Edna Armstrong, 4th Grade—Francis Crawford, 3rd Grade—Grace VanDyke 1st Grade—Herman Conner and Cornelius Murray.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

At a well attended meeting held in the Middletown School Assembly Room, last Friday afternoon, Mrs. George W. Marshall, State President, formally organized a Parent--Teacher Association here, the following officers being elected: President, Mrs John B. Cleaver; Vice-President, Mrs. E. B. Chamberlaine; Secretary, Mrs. G. B. Pearson; Treasurer, Miss Ethel Brady. There was an enrollment of 42 members. The program was very interesting, and the opening number, piano duets by Grace Brady and Letitia Pool, "A Love Token", C Morena; "Parade Review", H. Engelman, was followed with a most enthusiastic address by Dr. Charles A. Wagner, State Commissioner of Education. He strongly advocated organized effort as being so much more effectual than individual effort. He urged that every school in the State establish one of these Associations, which have proved very helpful to the school system. Limited time permitted him to touch only lightly upon the many opportunities which the earnest "getting together" of the people of a community afford. Schubert's "Serenade", rendered by William Meyers--Violin, and Margaret Pleasanton, Piano was much enjoyed. Mrs. Marshall then took the chair and after a few explanations, organized and elected the officers. A piano solo by Margaret Pleasanton, after which the new president, Mrs. Cleaver closed the meeting with a cordial invitation for new and present members, men and women, to attend the next meeting, which will be on the last Friday in February, at 3 P. M.

Bridge Club Entertained

The Bridge Club was entertained by Miss May Holten at her home on Cass street Thursday afternoon last. Those present were: Mrs Clara Brady Green, Mrs. George Townsend, Mrs. Frank B. Watkins, Mrs. Howard A. Pool, Mrs. Emerson Polk, Mrs. G. Lindsey, Cochran, Mrs. Dorsey W. Lewis, Mrs. Skee Lockwood, Mrs. W. T. Connellee, Mrs. Willard Biggs, Miss Esther L. Shallcross, Miss Helen V. Shallcross, Miss Helen Brady, Miss Mary Hutchin, Miss Nellie Janvier and Miss May Holten. Mrs. Howard A. Pool won the first prize, Miss Mary Hutchin, second prize, and Mrs. Clara Brady Green, the consolation.

FRIENDS AND VISITORS

Mr. Reece L. Darlington, of Wilmington, spent Thursday in town.

Miss Louise Ratledge spent the week-end in West Chester, Pa.

Mrs. M. Ella Dayett, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mrs. C. T. Wyatt.

Mr. E. S. Jones and Mr. Richard Manlove were Philadelphia visitors recently.

Mrs. W. S. Combs had her mother Mrs. Reed, of Ellendale, for a recent visitor.

Mrs. J. R. H. Price, of near Warwick, Md., spent the week-end at Annapolis, Md.

Master Henry Chamberlaine has been quite sick at the home of his mother on West Main Street.

Miss Alberta Cochran has returned from a few days visit with Mrs. Joseph H. Mendinhall, in Wilmington.

Mrs. Grant Rowbotham and little daughter, Margaret, of Glenolden, Pa., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Price.

Mrs C. P. Gears, of Smyrna, and Mrs. Anna Talbot Powell, of Philadelphia, were guests of friends in town Friday.

J. Byron Rhoades, of Wilmington, spent last week at the home of his uncle Mr. William Rhoades, near Middletown.

Mrs. James D. Davis, Jr., and two sons spent the week-end with her father, Dr. Edward Scott and family, at Galena, Md.

Dr. E G. Clark and daughter Miss Agnes, attended the Golden Wedding of his brother Mr. David Clark and wife, at Kenton, on Tuesday. Dr. Clark enjoyed the turkey dinner with some fifty other guests, and Miss Agnes stayed over night for the reception held from 7 to 10 o'clock.

LOCAL NEWS

The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal at W. C. JONES'

Wagons and Dearborns for sale.
J. C. GREEN.

WANTED—BALED HAY AND STRAW. S. B. FOARD.

FRESH and SALT FISH at my store at all times. W. C. JONES.

Wagons and Dearborns for sale.
J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

Better lay in all the feed you are likely to need soon. as prices are advancing right along.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides.
W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—Seven turkey hens and one gobler. Phone 138-4.
MRS. JAMES LIPPINCOTT.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Oak hall-stand and dining-room table, also walnut bedroom suit and sideboard. Apply to
THIS OFFICE.

HIGH GRADE LEHIGH pea, nut, stove and egg coal always on hand and UNDER COVER. BEST GRADE GEORGES CREEK soft coal.
Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE—Almost new Stevens double barrel 12 G. hammerless gun and leather case.
THOMAS CANN.
Stidham House Odessa, Del.

Unclaimed Letters—The following list of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, for week ending Jan. 28th: Mrs. Mary Robinson, Miss Lizer Cot, Miss Mamie Mars, Frank Bust, R. P. Adams.

FARMERS—Your Lime orders are now in season. We offer Run Kiln, Pulverized, Hydrated and Ground Limestone. Highest Carbonate. Lowest prices. Prompt shipments.
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

"Mr. Bob"

The members of The New Century Club wish to announce a play to be given in the Middletown Opera House, Monday, February 15, 1915, at 8 o'clock. The feature of the evening is to be a comedy entitled "Mr. Bob" which is a fun maker from beginning to end, the plot dealing with a maiden lady with a fondness for cats and a lawyer's clerk who came down with important papers pertaining to a missing will.

The play is under the direction of Miss Nellie Janvier.

CHARACTERS

Jenkins—Miss Rebecca's butler..... Taylor Barnett
Rebecca Luke—a maiden lady..... Mary Hutchin
Patty—Miss Rebecca's maid.....Nellie Janvier
Katherine Rogers—her neice.....Helen Bragdon
Philip Royson—Miss Rebecca's nephew .... Eugene H. Shallcross
Marion Bryant—Katherine's friend..... Madaline Pennington
Robert Brown—Clerk of Benson & Benson.....Clarence Snow
Music by Pool's Orchestra.

Death of Mrs. Rebecca Hawes

On Monday, Feb 1st Mrs. Charles H. Howell and ner son, Harry Howell Esq. attended at Camden, N, J., the funeral of Mrs. Rebecca W. Hawes, Mrs. Howell's sister. Mrs. Hawes was only sick four days with the pneumonia. She was 79 years old and had visited her sister Mrs. Howell, in Middletown on New Year's day and was in her usual health.

PROGRESS OF BLIND

The Workers Wish to Present the Developments for 1914

THE SHOP HAS MADE GOOD

The workers in behalf of the blind beg to present to their friends and generous advocates the industrial development of this work during the calendar year 1914. No one interested in the welfare of the blind in Delaware can but feel gratified at this progress and deeply touched by the great measure of support and patronage which has been given to this good cause. The Blind-Shop which was established as an industrial and humanitarian venture in a plant purchased by private contribution has made good. It has housed and handled the products and industries of a score of ambitious men working under the handicap of blindness, many of whom are completely self supporting; it has given employment and sold the products of many women; it has formed the nucleus for the amelioration of the blind throughout the state, and become a bureau of information and expert advice for any one losing their sight, and been the means of restoring them at once to a condition to meet their new mode of life. It has been the headquarters for the home teaching of the blind by which the field officer of the Commission visits the blind in their homes and gives instruction in the handicraft open to their condition and in reading with the fingers, searching out the blind child and helping procure his just right and absolute necessity, of an education. It has operated a considerable business, given great benefits upon a very small appropriation of public funds, by exploiting sales of products, thus placing the blind on an economic rather than a charitable basis, it being the greatest satisfaction of the respecting blind man that his labor pays value for value.

This venture has been conclusively demonstrated, but the quarters of the plant are already crowded, and it is hoped that additional facilities may soon be provided to meet the increasing needs of this work. This work in Delaware is unique in the fact that it is a business proposition, the products of the blind sold on their merits produce the costs of the material and labor consumed in their manufacture. In other states where the industrial institutions of the blind have heavy private endowment and enormous state appropriations the problem is simplified. The blind in Delaware are asking only for tools and a place to work, and that further consideration on account of their limited field of activity if they can make an article which is value for value competitive with the market they should have the chance to ply their hands and earn a self respecting living and become a support instead of a burden upon society.

The fiscal year ends in April at which time the regular annual report is issued but the following figures taken from the quarterly reports are given for the calendar year 1914.

The total receipts from sales were $7770.48 of which $4218.96 was paid to to the blind for labor, and all the departments showed a gain in receipts over the cost of material and labor used in manufacture except the broom department, and in this department a steady improvement is noted and with improved machinery and gradual improvement in labor and strict economy it is expected all will be on a strictly self supporting basis. The weaving department made 1395 small rugs, 143 large whole floor rugs and 560 yards of carpet, and gave employment to three men most of the time. The chair caning department turned out 410 baskets and repaired 202 and gave employment to two men. The broom shop made 1053 dozen brooms and gave employment to from five to seven men. Two piano tuners were kept fairly busy. Three salesmen vend brooms and other products of the blind on the streets of Wilmington, and two in other towns in the state. Seven women were given more or less work at their homes. The Home Teacher made visits throughout the state and started several new pupils upon the way of earning something toward a livelihood. One man who is lately from the hospital with the sight of his remaining eye obliterated has been put inside of a month on an earning basis and his mental condition strengthened to meet with courage the problems of his altered condition in life and the support of himself and three children. It formerly took great expense and years of groping before such succor came to the newly afflicted, sometimes after despair and despondency had effected their deadly work and reclaimation was impossible. The figures given above are by no means all the earnings of the blind. Many of them are plying occupation supported and encouraged by your Commission, whose business does not come directly through the Commission. The circulation of embassed books to be read with the fingers was 600 volumes to from 12 20 readers. The living apartments have been liberally patronized by from 10 to 12 blind men of the state who have no other homes convenient to their work. The colinary department is operated on a strictly co-operative basis at $3 per week and does not appear on the books of the Commission.—*Delaware Commission For The Blind.*

WAR BROUGHT TO U. S. BORDER

The American Canadian Bridge Is Dynamited.

BY GERMAN ARMY OFFICER

Warner Van Horn, Who Says He Is a Captain In the German Army, Admits Act, Declaring It To Have Been An Act Of War.

Vanceboro, Me.—Another international problem incident to the war was thrust upon the United States by the action of Warner Van Horn, who, operating on the Canadian side of the border, dynamited the railway bridge over the St. Croix River and then escaped into this State. A few hours later in a room at a hotel here Van Horn quietly submitted to arrest, but immediately proclaimed himself an officer of the German Army and set up the claim that he had committed an act of war and, having fled to a neutral country, could not be legally surrendered to an enemy of the Fatherland.

The Canadian authorities took a different view of the matter and at once instituted proceedings to obtain the extradition of the prisoner on a charge of destruction of railroad property. Pending the outcome of these efforts, Van Horn is held at the Immigration Office here in custody of Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross, of Washington county.

The bridge which Van Horn sought to destroy was not greatly damaged. Within a few hours cars were shunted across one at a time, the passengers walking over on the ice.

The Plot.

The St. Croix River for some distance forms the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. The bridge is owned jointly by the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific Railways and is on the direct route of the Canadian Pacific from Western Canada to the Maritime Provinces. Over this road have been shipped large quantities of war materials for the Allies, which were placed on board ships at St. John's and Halifax.

MILLINERY TO COST MORE.

Handwork Responsible Latest Novelty Like Man's Opera Hat.

Chicago.—Hats for women are to be more expensive this year, if styles displayed at the convention of the National Asociation of Milliners here are followed. Handwork will be responsible for the increase in price, it was said. Handmade grapes and flowers will be the chief decorations of the late summer creations. Sailor hats are to be popular, but the newest novelty, which it is expected will be worn much, is a high hat, fashioned like a man's opera hat.

WEEK'S EXPORTS $63,668,139.

Imports Also Reached High Mark At January's Close.

Washington, D. C.—All weekly records in the value of American exports since the European war began were smashed during the fourth week in January, according to the weekly foreign trade bulletin issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The value of shipments abroad through the 13 leading customs districts aggregated $63,668,139 for the week ended January 30, which is a gain of $10,000,000 over the previous week and a $2,000,000 gain over the next highest week, January 9.

15,395 SUNDAY CONVERTS.

Committee Says 1,040,000 People Have Heard Him In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—According to an announcement made by Billy Sunday's campaign committee, approximately 1,040,000 persons have attended his sermons at the tabernacle to date. Of this number there were 15,395 converts. It was also announced that the total contributions amounted to $43,151.19. Sunday has preached 55 sermons and is scheduled to preach 62 more before his revival campaign here is ended.

CANADIANS AT FRONT.

Ottawa Hears Unofficially Of Contingent's Movement.

Ottawa, Ont.—The first Canadian army, consisting of 21,000 men, artillery transport and divisional cavalry, is now in France or nearing there, according to private advices received here from Europe. It will participate in the great spring offensive which has been foreshadowed for some time.

ORDERS 25 LOCOMOTIVES.

Illinois Central's Purchase Means Work For More Than 3,000 Men.

Chicago.—Contracts for the purchase of 25 of the largest type locomotives from a Lima, Ohio, corporation were signed by the Illinois Central Railroad. The first of the engines will be delivered about March 15. The total value of the order is more than $1,000,000, and will make work for from 3,000 to 4,000 men.

1,279 GERMAN JURISTS KILLED.

Six Professors and 275 Judges Have Fallen In War.

Berne, Switzerland.—According to official statements given out in Berlin 1,279 German jurists have been killed in the present war. This total is made up of 6 professors, 275 judges, 240 lawyers, 334 assessors and 424 barristers.

Bessie G. Cosgriff found a clump of four-leaf clovers in Burlington Vt. recently which contained ninety-seven plants.

AIRSHIPS ARE NOT WARCRAFT

Secretary Bryan Refuses to Grant German Request.

NO NEUTRALITY VIOLATION

States In Answer That Berlin Itself Classed Hydroaeroplanes As Conditional Contraband.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of State Bryan refused, in a formal reply to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to grant the request of the German Government that this Government prohibit the further exportation of airships and hydroaeroplanes to England and Russia.

Taking the position that air-craft came within the meaning of war vessels whose delivery to belligerent nations by neutrals was prohibited under the thirteenth convention of the Second Hague Conference of October 18, 1907, Count von Bernstorff, in his formal complaint, cited the fact that a number of air-craft had been and were being constructed by Glen Curtiss at Hammondsport, N. Y. While he stated that hydroaeroplanes are not mentioned by name in The Hague Convention, it was simply because in 1907 none existed.

The German Ambassador cited that an airship named America was delivered to England last October and that several more hydro-aeroplanes of the same type have been delivered since; that England has placed orders with Curtiss for 24 hydroaeroplanes of the I N model, 70-horsepower, and 12 hydroaeroplanes of K model, 160-horsepower; and that Russia has recently placed a large order for K models with the same manufacturer. His note added that the motors for the craft are built partly by Curtiss at Hammondsport and partly by the Herschel-Spillman Motor Factory at North Tonawanda, N. Y.

POSTAL SAVINGS PILE UP.

Deposits Show Heavy Increase Since War Started.

Washington, D. C.—Figures just made public show that more than 100,000 persons have been added to the lists of depositors in the postal savings banks since the European war began.

In this same period the total deposits in these banks have increased at the rate of nearly $3,000,000 a month. The increase is attributed largely to the fact that foreign-born citizens of the United States, unable to send their savings back home, are intrusting them to the care of Uncle Sam.

Baltimore lags far behind in the amount of postal savings deposits, having but $114,000 and standing fifty-second in the list of cities with more than $100,000 on deposit. This is attributed to the fact that Baltimore's savings banks are regarded as the strongest in the country, thus making it difficult for the Government to compete with the private banking institutions in that city.

Approximately $59,200,000 was on deposit in all the postal banks of the country at the opening of the present year. This money was held to the credit of 497,000 depositors, an average of $119 for each depositor.

SIX-CENT BREAD IN CHICAGO.

Clean Food Club Recommends Rice As Substitute.

Chicago.—Six-cent bread was indorsed here by the National Association of Master Bakers, through its secretary, Joseph M. Bell.

While the bakers were considering raising the price of the 5-cent loaf, the Clean Food Club was outlining a campaign to teach housewives the economy of home-made bread.

Mrs. H. V. Von Holst, president of the club, declared that small families ought to eat more rice, macaroni and vegetables and less bread if they wished to reduce the burden imposed by a six-cent loaf.

KAISER'S THROAT TROUBLES HIM

Ill Health Said To Have Caused Emperor's Return To Berlin.

London.—The German Emperor's return to Berlin from the front was due to the state of his health, according to a report from the capital received by the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Amsterdam. The Emperor, the dispatch adds, will consult his medical adviser concerning his throat, which has given him much trouble. Those who have heard the Emperor speak lately say that his voice is scarcely audible.

LAST OF KANE EXPLORERS DEAD.

Amos Bonsall Master's Mate With Arctic Expedition.

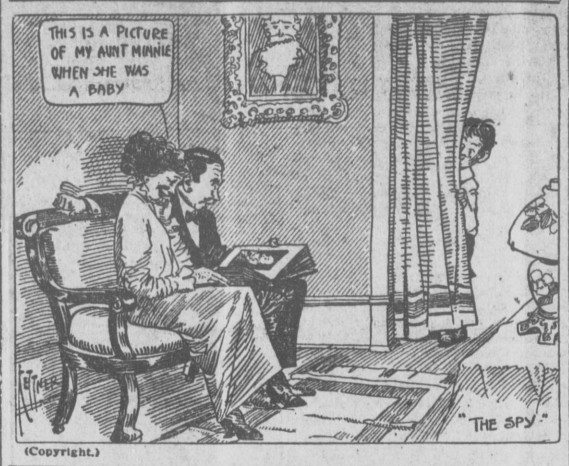
Philadelphia.—Amos Bonsall, the last of the survivors of the Elisha Kent Kane expedition to the Arctic regions in 1853, died at his home here. He was 85 years old. Mr. Bonsall went to the North with Dr. Kane as master's mate of the brig Advance and suffered great hardship during the two years the expedition was in the Arctic regions.

KOLBERG NOT SUNK IN BATTLE.

All German Ships But Bluecher Returned, Says Berlin.

Berlin, via London.—The report that the German cruiser Kolberg was sunk in the battle in the North Sea last Sunday is untrue. All the German ships, with the exception of the Bluecher, have returned. Regarding the Kolberg, Vice-Admiral Beatty, commander of the British fleet in the North Sea fight, stated that German prisoners reported that the Kolberg was sunk.

WAR SIDELIGHTS



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GERMAN RAIDERS SINK MERCHANTMEN

Two In English Channel Added To North Sea Toll.

THE SUBMARINES GET AWAY

Steamer Graphic Had Narrow Escape From Destruction In "Under-Water Emden's" Latest Raid.

London.—The toll taken by the German submarine U-21 in its raid in the Irish Sea in the vicinity of Liverpool still stands at three ships—the steamers Ben Cruachen, Linda Blanche and the Kilcoan, the latter a small vessel. The crew of the Kilcoan was landed on the Isle of Man by a coastwise steamer.

In addition, a German submarine also has torpedoed two British steamers in the English channel, near Havre—the Tokomaru and the Icaria.

Called Under-Water Emden.

The Irish Sea raider easily made her escape, and shipping interests, confident that she has returned to her base, ordered a resumption of normal traffic.

This under-water Edmen is the same vessel which last September torpedoed in the North Sea the British cruiser Pathfinder, with a loss of 246 lives, and later destroyed two British steamers off Havre. She found numerous vessels in the waters to which she has now transferred her activities.

In addition to the three vessels she is known to have sunk, at least five other steamers were chased by her. These include the steamer Graphic, with 100 passengers and a crew of 40, and the smaller boats Atreus, Avia, Kathleen and Edymion. All these vessels escaped.

Others Warned By Wireless.

The Graphic's captain had his passengers don life belts and sent all the members of the crew to the stokehole so that the steamer could keep up a full head of steam in flight. The captain also took the precaution to warn by wireless vessels from coming into the zone of the submarine's activity.

WAR NEWS IN SUMMARY

One of the features of the war news as transmitted through London is the statement of the Austro War Office. Sweeping claims of victory except in the far north are made.

It is asserted that in Poland, on the Warsaw front, in Galicia, Bukowina and Northern Hungary the Austrian and German forces are battering down the Russian resistance.

No mention is made of East Prussia, where the Russians say they are making a new advance.

The Turkish army that invaded Persia is reported defeated. Tabriz has been reoccupied by the Russians.

Berlin announces a defeat of the Russians in two minor engagements. A night attack at Borjimow was repulsed.

In France the heaviest fighting occurred at the end of the line. Germany says further ground was gained in the Argonne, where the French suffered heavy losses. Near Nieuport, in Belgium, and south of Verdun, says Berlin, heavy infantry engagements were disastrous to the French.

London papers are now doubtful about the strength of the reported Turkish invasion of Egypt.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TO PAY.

Sum Of $15,000 Awarded As Indemnity For Shooting Americans.

Washington, D. C.—Under an agreement the Canadian Government will settle claims growing out of the recent shooting of two American duck hunters by Canadian militiamen. The Government will pay $10,000 to the parents of Walter Smith, who was killed, and $5,000 to Charles Dorsch, who was wounded, in addition to all legal expenses.

EYES ON BRITISH TRANSPORTS.

German Navy Promises Action Against Them.

Berlin, via London.—An official report issued by the German Navy Department calls attention to the extensive transportation of British troops to France, and adds: "We shall use every method of war at our disposal against them."

India will establish a $50,000 engineering college in a suburb of Madras.

SIX MONTHS OF WAR

Gigantic Struggle Apparently No Nearer Decision Than When Begun.

London.—The end of the sixth month of Europe's great war finds the armies of the belligerent nations completing preparations for a new series of operations or actually engaged in campaigns the extent of which hardly was anticipated when the declarations of hostilities were made.

In Flanders, France and Central Poland a deadlock still exists, but largely because of Russia's tremendous resources and the action of Turkey the sphere of operations has been widely extended.

Russia alone is engaged in fighting hostile armies from Tilsit, far in the north of East Prussia, to Tabriz, in Persia, a distance of more than 1,500 miles. Only that portion of her territory bordering on Roumania is free from menace, but, according to her reports, all is going well with her immense armies. The Russian outflanking movement in Northern East Prussia is said to be gaining momentum. The armies on either side of Tilsit have cut the German railway between that city and Memel, on the Baltic.

On the southern front in East Prussia another army is advancing toward the German fortress of Thorn, while still another is holding a line of entrenchments which protect Warsaw and which General von Hindenburg has been trying to batter through for three months. Other armies are again preparing to meet a big Austro-German force which is attempting to regain Galicia and Bukowina, thereby turning Grand Duke Nicholas' left wing.

To the eastward the Muscovite troops are battling against the Turks in the Caucasus and Persia. They apparently have inflicted another defeat on the Turkish forces, for the Russian official report says their opponents are retreating to Tabriz, while unofficial dispatches state that the Russians have reoccupied that city.

What is regarded as the most important campaign, however, is that which is developing in the Carpathians, brought about by the Austro-German offensive designed to drive the Russians from Galicia and Bukowina, thereby removing the menace of an invasion of Hungary. The Austro-Germans are said to have concentrated not less than 28 army corps for this venture. So far as can be gathered from contradictory official reports, the Russians have won preliminary skirmishes in the western passes from Dukla to Wyszkow, while to the east they have been forced to retire before superior forces. The battles which are being fought in the snow are just commencing, however, and many days must pass before a definite decision is reached.

Battles in the west still consist of local engagements, although the Germans, who apparently are preparing for an extensive offensive before the Allies get their full strength into the field, occasionally deliver rather more serious attacks. These are scattered all along the front from the sea to the Swiss frontier, but always come back to that portion of the line which lies between them and the French coast towns.

Guinchy, for example, which the British now hold after driving back the Germans, who captured it on Monday, was attacked again Friday and, according to a British report, the Germans were repulsed, leaving 200 dead in front of the trenches they sought to capture.

WOMEN VOTERS MUST TELL AGE.

Many In Chicago Will Fail To Register, Is Belief.

Chicago.—Women voters of Chicago must tell their ages when they register, according to a ruling by County Judge Thomas F. Scully. They must answer the same questions, he ruled, that are required of the men. Campaign managers said the ruling undoubtedly will keep many women away from registration who otherwise would have placed their names on the books.

SUFFRAGISTS AND "DRYS" WIN.

Arkansas Senate Passes One Bill, House the Other.

Little Rock, Ark.—Suffrage prohibition won in the Legislature when the Senate declared in favor of submitting the suffrage question to the voters and a State-wide Prohibition bill passed the House. The suffrage proposal now goes to the House, while the Senate still has to act on the prohibition measure.

Albania has a population of 880,000.

SEES NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

President Addresses American Electric Railway Men.

TEST PERIOD FOR REMEDIES

Address Before American Electric Railway Association a Definition Of Politics Expected To Guide Commerce Of the Country.

"FOUR RULES OF GAME."

The four rules of the business game as given by the President, and which received elaboration in the speech itself, are as follows:

1. The rule of publicity, whereby the public may know what business is doing and may be able to judge of it accordingly; that the public may know that none of the contestants are not observing the rules of fairness and squareness.

2. The rule that the public shall have its money's worth; that they are getting a full measure of service for what they pay business.

3. The rule of conscience, whereby business may know that the honors it gets are not obtained dishonorably.

4. The rule of having the "spirit of service," whereby business may enjoy the consciousness of giving the best service it is possible to produce.

Washington, D. C.—Declaring that the business interests of the country, in the era into which they have now passed, could enjoy "a free field and no favors," and confidently predicting that the country will soon enter upon a new period of enterprise and prosperity, President Wilson, in a speech before the convention of the American Electric Railway Association, laid down what he expressed as the "rules of the game," heading the list with publicity, not doing anything under cover.

Speaking through the association to the world of busines generally, the President outlined what Congress has tried to accomplish through its trust legislation, and declared that while a test period would be required to determine whether the correct remedy had been applied, he believed the "maze of interrogation points" which had checked enterprise for 20 years had been cleared away.

With a common understanding regarding business reached, he said, henceforth nobody is going to be suspicious of any business just because it is big.

Expressing the belief that the American busines man wanted to be "a good sportsman," the President dropped easily into the parlance of the athletic field. His audience, made up of representatives of practically all the large electric railway systems of the country, was aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and constantly interrupted his remarks with outbursts of applause.

For more than 30 minutes the President held the attention of his hearers, carrying them back to the period when, he declared, business was surrounded by an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, tracing the years of agitation and uncertainty, and bringing them up to the completion of the Administration's trust program.

PROTESTS AGAINST PROTEST.

London Daily News Discusses One Danger To Allies.

London.—The Daily News in an editorial protests against the British Government attempting to stop cotton shipments to Germany. The editorial says Germany has an ample supply of cotton for the making of ammunition and that, therefore, she would suffer no great injury as a result of the holding up of the staple, while nothing would be easier than for the United States in retaliation to stop the export of munitions war, which would seriously injure the Allies.

BURGLARS WERE PRUDENT.

Made Watchman Report Hourly, Then Failed To Break Safe.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Compelling the night watchman to report regularly on the electric signal system, two burglars worked four hours in an attempt to blow open the safe in the Rurode dry goods store here. At 4 o'clock the robbers gave up the attempt and escaped with a small amount of cash left outside the safe.

258 LOST WITH VIKNOR.

British Armored Vessel Carried Down Many Naval Reserves.

London.—A casualty list just issued shows that the British armored merchant vessel Viknor, which was lost off the coast of Ireland several days ago, carried a crew of 258, composed of naval reserve men and boys belonging to the mercantile marine, all of whom perished. Among the crew were 24 Royal Naval Reserve men from Newfoundland.

EXPECTS NO DEFICIT.

President Thinks June Income Tax Will Supply Needs.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson held that June income tax receipts would wipe out the present Treasury deficit and obviate the need for additional financial legislation at this session.

Shipment of German potash from the port of Antwerp is now allowed. No prohibition is placed on vessels clearing from Belgium.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S NAME OMITTED

Not In List of Renamed Naval Academy Buildings.

BANCROFT HALL KEEPS TITLE

There Is Now a Dewey Basin, a Santee Wharf, a Goldsborough Walk and a Farragut Field.

Annapolis.—The authorities of the Naval Academy issued the order designating the new names for the several buildings forming the academic group, as well as changing the names of the roads, walks, etc., on the government reservation. This has been done on a recommendation of the Committee on Memorials and Exhibits and with the approval of the superintendent and academic board.

The new titles to be applied will be in the nature of further memoralizing the names of heroes of naval warfare or other officers who rendered conspicuous service along other lines.

It is a noticeable fact that another rebuke has been administered to the name of the late Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, a Marylander and hero of the battle of Santiago in the American - Spanish War. Admiral Sampson and others have thus been honored, but the name of Schley is omitted from the titles entirely. Passing inquiry was made of this with the issuance of the order and the reply was that the selections were left in the hands of the memorial committee. The authorities desire that everyone become familiar with the new names to avoid complication with the former titles and that only the proper names be applied to them in the future. Bancroft Hall, which contains the midshipmen's dormitories, retains its title, as does the administration building. The former was named after Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, during whose administration the Naval Academy was founded in 1845. The athletic field and parade ground has been named "Farragut Field," after Admiral David A. Farragut, who ran the blockade of Mobile Bay.

Here is a summary of new titles:

Seamanship Building (gymnasium) to be known as "Stephen B. Luce Hall."

Armory to be known as "Dahlgren Hall."

Physics and Chemistry Building to be known as "Sampson Hall."

Library and auditorium to be known as "Mahan Hall."

Academic Building to be known as "Maury Hall."

Marine Engineering and Naval Construction Building to be known as "Isherwood Hall."

On account of designating the Physics and Chemistry Building "Sampson Hall" the names of Sampson Road and Sampson Row are changed to "Porter Road" and "Porter Row," respectively.

The athletic field and parade ground to southeastward of Bancroft Hall is designated as "Farragut Field."

The wooden wharf at which the Reina Mercedes is now moored is "The Reina Mercedes Wharf," and the new concrete wharf being built is to be known as "The Santee Wharf."

The water lying between the "Reina Mercedes Wharf" and "The Santee Wharf" is "The Santee Basin," and the large basin between Luce Hall and the power house is "Dewey Basin."

The walks between the academic group and Bancroft Hall are to be known as "Stribling Walks;" the old main walk from Maryland avenue to the southwest wing, Bancroft Hall is "Chauvenet Walk," and the walk from Maryland avenue to Balch street, passing between the officers' mess building and the Tripoli Monument, is "Goldsborough Walk."

The name of the road running from No. 2 gate to Tecumseh is changed from Governor street to "Buchanan road." All thoroughfares which have been designated as streets will in future be known as roads.

The names of Porter, Buchanan, Stribling and Goldsborough now occupy approximately the locations they did in the old academy, which is manifestly more desirable for sentimental and traditional reasons.

The roads that have been known as Buchanan, Goldsborough and Stribling are left unnamed for the present.

After seven voluntary visits to cells in the Centreville jail during the last year, Harry Betts, a Delewarean with a constitutional aversion to work, was sentenced Saturday by Magistrate Thompson to six months in the House of Correction. Every time Betts got on his uppers he would apply to Sheriff Sanford E. Spry for lodging and food.

Probationary commissions were issued to the officers of the newly-formed company of the Maryland National Guard at Crisfield. The officers are: Captain, Hiram E. Collins; first lieutenant, Nicholas C. Riggin; second lieutenant, Stephen P. Fuller. The company will bo attached to the First Regiment and will be known as Company L, taking the place of the company recently mustered out at Laurel. The company started with 53 members, and it is believed that it will soon be brought up to the maximum number of 65.

The annual banquet of the Two-Brother Bible Class of the Rockville Southern Methodist Church was held in the Sunday-school room at the church and was attended by a large number of members of the class and their friends. Joseph Starkey, the retiring president, presided. Toasts were responded to by Mr. Starkey, Edgar Reed, the new president; the Rev. Frank M. Richardson, Warren Choate, and Charles W. Prettyman. Misses Mary Davis and Mary Pumphrey sang solos and Miss Lucile Welsh contributed a selection on the piano.

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPAREDFORQUICKREADING

Albert McKee, a farmer residing near Beard's Church, was seriously injured by being thrown from a horse.

The Hancock Shale Brick Company, of Hancock, is erecting a new kiln with a capacity of 135,000 bricks.

The Rev. J. P. Feltner, of Paw Paw, W. Va., has purchased of the Barton heirs a lot on High street in Hancock and is arranging to erect a residence thereon.

William T. Warburton, of Elkton, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Lincoln Day banquet to be held at Westminster, on Febuary 12.

Frank Wishard, employed as driver of a dairy wagon, was injured at Jullinger. The vehicle overturned. His left leg was broken in four places below the knee.

Roy Black was committed by Justice D. W. Doub for court in default of $500 bail on the charge of passing a worthless check for $12 on William Lum, a merchant of Smoketown.

William Whitlock, 16 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Whitlock, of Town Point, Cecil county, left home just before Christmas to attend church at Cagot's Corner. He has not been seen since.

The dwelling on Hog Island farm, five miles from Preston, on the Choptank river, was burned. Francis M. Collins, who owned and occupied the property, was away at the time. The loss is about $3,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Builders' Supply Company has just completed huge storeage elevators on the Western Maryland and Baltimore and Ohio railroads in Cumberland at a cost of $40,000. The plants were built by Deverell, Spencer & Co., Baltimore, under the direction of Superintendent J. H. Spencer.

Leo H. Shaab, of Baltimore, was held under $500 bail for the action of the April grand jury following a raid made by the city police on the State House Hotel, Annapolis, of which he is the proprietor. Mr. Shaab is accused of maintaining a disorderly house.

The work of removing the railway postoffice forces from Cumberland to Grafton, W. Va., was completed Saturday, and hereafter Chief Clerk B. G. Watt and his assistants will be housed in the new Federal building recently completed in Grafton. Two years ago the railway mail forces from points east and west as far as Grafton were removed to Cumberland.

Benjamin K. Green, of Westover, president of the Shellfish Commission, surprised his many friends in Somerset county by appointing Joshua W. Miles trustee of his estate. Mr. Green had contracted debts which he was unable to pay and took this step to settle up his affairs. His liabilities are estimated at about $10,000, and Mr. Miles qualified by giving bond in that sum.

Many persons were vaccinated in Centreville the past week because of the appearance of smallpox in the negro settlement at the north end of town. Susan Wilmer was found by Dr. W. H. Fisher, county health officer, to be suffering with a mild case of smallpox. The Wilmer woman's house was at once placed under rigid quarantine. The local health authorities are confident that the disease will be checked.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenbury, J. R. House, of Board Run, Middletown Valley, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their wedding with a family reunion and reception Thursday on the farm of their son, George C. House. The celebration began with a dinner to which a number of guests were invited. The couple were married January 28, 1840, by the Rev. A. P. Freeze, when the bride was 16 years old and the groom 19. They have 10 children, 10 grandchildren and 18 gread-grandchildren.

The Building Commission of the new First Regiment Armory in Salisbury will turn the new $30,000 armory over to the State on February 15. The committee has named the following committee of arrangements: Marion A. Humphreys, William B. Tilghman, Jr., ex-Senator William P. Jackson, Congressman Jesse D. Price, ex-Senator Marion V. Brewington, Capt. Samuel R. Douglas, Walter B. Miller and Amos W. W. Woodcock. Governor Goldsborough and his staff will be present.

The double brick dwelling on George street, Hagerstown, owned by William Loudenslager and occupied by the families of Mrs. J. H. Cordell and M. Speaks was damaged by fire this morning. The fire started on the side occupied by Mrs. Cordell, who keeps a boarding house, and was discovered by a young daughter of James Saylor. Her cries aroused the sleeping occupants, numbering 11, all of whom had narrow escapes from the burning building. The lower story, with all the furniture, was damaged. The building was insured for $3,000 and the Cordell furniture for $600.

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green

Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes

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5

SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who has gained entrance through the gates of the high double barriers surrounding the place. The woman has disappeared but the judge is found in a cataleptic state. Bela, his servant, appears in a dying condition and prevents entrance to a secret door. Bela dies. The judge awakes. Miss Weeks explains to him what has occurred during his seizure. He secretly discovers the whereabouts of the veiled woman. She proves to be the widow of a man tried before the judge and electrocuted for murder years before. Her daughter is engaged to the judge's son, from whom he is estranged, but the murder is between the lovers.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

But she would not be denied. She thrust it upon him and once his eyes had fallen up it, they clung there, though evidently against his will. Ah, she knew that Reuther's exquisite countenance would plead for itself! God seldom grants to such beauty so lovely a spirit. If the features themselves failed to appeal, certainly he must feel the charm of an expression which had already netted so many hearts. Breathlessly she watched him, and, as she watched, she noted the heavy lines carved in his face by thought and possibly by sorrow, slowly relax and his eyes fill with a wistful tenderness.

"Parents must learn to endure bitterness. I have not been exempt myself from such. Your child will not die. You have years of mutual companionship before you, while I have nothing. And now let us end this interview, so painful to us both. You have said—"

"No," she broke in with sudden vehemence, all the more startling from the restraint in which she had held herself up to this moment, "I have not said—I have not begun to say what seethes like a consuming fire in my breast. I spoke of a miracle—will you not listen, judge? I am not wild; I am not unconscious of presumption. I am only in earnest, in deadly earnest. A miracle is possible. The gulf between these two may yet be spanned. I see a way—"

What change was this to which she had suddenly become witness? The face which had not lost all its underlying benignancy even when it looked its coldest, had now become settled and hard. His manner was absolutely repellent as he broke in with the quick disclaimer:

"But there is no way. What miracle could ever make your daughter, lovely as she undoubtedly is, a fitting match for my son! None, madam, absolutely none. Such an alliance would be monstrous; unnatural."

"Why?" The word came out boldly. "Because her father died the death of a criminal?"

The answer was equally blunt.

"Yes; a criminal over whose trial his father presided as judge."

Quick as a flash, however, came the retort.

"A judge, however, who showed him every consideration possible. I was told at the time and I have been assured by many since that you were more than just to him in your rulings. Judge Ostrander"—he had taken a step toward the hall door; but he paused at this utterance of his name—"answer me this one question. Why did you do this? You must have hated him deeply—your feeling for Mr. Etheridge was well known. Then why such magnanimity toward the man who stood on trial for killing him?"

Unaccustomed to be questioned, though living in an atmosphere of continual yes and no, he stared at the veiled features of one who so dared, as if he found it hard to excuse such presumption. But he answered her nevertheless, and with decided emphasis:

"Possibly because his victim was my friend and lifelong companion. A judge fears his own prejudices."

"Possibly; but you had another reason, judge; a reason which justified you in your own eyes at the time and which justifies you in mine now and always. Am I not right? This is no courtroom; the case is one of the past; it can never be reopened; the prisoner is dead. Answer me, then, as one sorrowing mortal replies to another, hadn't you another reason?"

The judge, panoplied though he was or thought he was, against all conceivable attack, winced at this repetition of a question he had hoped to ignore, and in his anxiety to hide this involuntary betrayal of weakness allowed his anger to have full vent, as he cried out in no measured terms:

"What is the meaning of all this? What are you after? Why are you raking up these bygones, which only make the present condition of affairs darker and more hopeless? Oliver Ostrander, under no circumstances and by means of no sophistries, can ever marry the daughter of John Scoville. I should think you would see that for yourself."

"But if John should be proved to have suffered wrongfully? If he should be shown to have been innocent?"

His rebuke was quick, instant. With a force and earnestness which recalled the courtroom he replied:

"Madam, your hopes and wishes have misled you. Your husband was a guilty man; as guilty a man as any judge ever passed sentence upon."

"But he swore the day I last visited him in the prison, with his arms pressed tight about me and his eye looking straight into mine as you are looking now, that he never struck that blow. I did not believe him then; there were too many dark spots in my memory of old lies premeditated and destructive of my happiness; but I believed him later, and I believe him now."

"Madam, this is quite unprofitable. A jury of his peers condemned him as guilty and the law compelled me to pass sentence upon him. The inevitable must be accepted. I have said my last word."

"But not heard mine," she panted. "For me to acknowledge the inevitable where my daughter's life and happiness are concerned would make me seem a coward in my own eyes. Helped or unhelped, with the sympathy or without the sympathy of one who I hoped would show himself my friend, I shall proceed with the task to which I have dedicated myself. You will forgive me, judge. You see that John's last declaration of innocence goes further with me than your belief, backed as it is by the full weight of the law."

Gazing at her as at one gone suddenly demented, he said:

"I fail to understand you, Mrs.—I will call you Mrs. Averill. You speak of a task. What task?"

"The only one I have a heart for—the proving that Reuther is not the child of a willful murderer; that another man did the deed for which he suffered. I can do it. I feel confident that I can do it; and if you will not help me—"

"Help you! After what I have said and reiterated that he is guilty, guilty, guilty?"

Advancing upon her with each repetition of the word, he towered before her, an imposing, almost formidable figure. She faced again his anger, which might well be righteous, and with almost preternatural insight boldly declared:

"You are too vehement to quite convince me, Judge Ostrander. Acknowledge it or not, there is more doubt than certainty in your mind; a doubt which ultimately will lead you to help me. Then my way should broaden—a way, at the end of which I see a united couple—my daughter and your son. Oh, she is worthy of him," the woman broke forth, as he made another repellent and imperative gesture, "ask anyone in the town where we have lived."

Abruptly and without apology for his rudeness, Judge Ostrander turned his back, then with a quick whirl about which brought him face to face with her once more, he impetuously asked:

"Madam, you were in my house this morning. You came in through the gate which Bela had left unlocked. Will you explain how you came to do this? Did you know that he was going down street, leaving the way open behind him? Was there collusion between you?"

Her eyes looked clearly into his. She felt that she had nothing to disguise or conceal.

"I had urged him to do this, Judge Ostrander. I had met him more than once in the street when he went out to do your errands, and I used all my persuasion to induce him to give me this one opportunity of pleading my cause with you. He was your devoted servant; he showed it in his death, but he never got over his affection for Oliver. I had listened to what folks said. I had heard that you would receive nobody; talk to nobody. Bela was my only resource."

He was scrutinizing her keenly, and for the first time understandingly. Whatever her station, past or present, she was certainly no ordinary woman, nor was her face without beauty, lit as it was by passion and every ardor of which a loving woman is capable. No man would be likely to resist it unless his armor were thrice forged Would he himself be able to? He began to experience a cold fear—a dread which drew a black veil over the future; a blacker veil than that which had hitherto rested upon it.

But his face showed nothing. He proceeded, with a piercing intensity not to be withstood:

"When you entered my house this morning did you come directly to my room?"

"Yes. Bela told me just how to reach it."

"And when you saw me indisposed—unable, in fact, to greet you—what did you do then?"

With the force and meaning of one who takes an oath, she brought her hand, palm downward on the table before her, as she steadily replied:

"I flew back into the room through which I had come, undecided whether to fly the house or wait for what might happen to you. I did not dare to go till Bela came back. So I stayed watching in a dark corner of that same room. I never left it till the crowd came in. Then I slid out behind them."

"Was the child with you—at your side I mean, all this time?"

"I never let go her hand."

"Woman, you are keeping nothing back?"

"Nothing but my terror at the sight of Bela running in all bloody to escape the people pressing after him."

Sincerity was in her manner and in her voice. The judge breathed more easily, and made the remark:

"No one with hearing unimpaired can realize the suspicion of the deaf, nor can anyone who is not subject to attacks like mine conceive the doubts with which a man so cursed views those who have been active about him while the world to him was blank."

Thus he dismissed the present subject, to surprise her by a renewal of the old one.

"What are your reasons," said he, "for the hopes you have just expressed? I think it your duty to tell me before we go any further.

"Excuse me for tonight. What I have to tell—or rather, what I have to show you—requires daylight." Then,

He Was Scrutinizing Her Keenly.

as she became conscious of his astonishment, added falteringly:

"Have you any objection to meeting me tomorrow on the bluff overlooking Dark—"

The judge was looking at her; he had not moved; nor had an eyelash stirred, but the rest of that sentence had stuck in her throat, and she found herself standing as immovably quiet as he.

"Why there?" he asked.

"Because"—her words came slowly, haltingly, as she tremulously, almost fearfully, felt her way with him—"because—there—is—no — other — place —where—I can made—my point."

He smiled. It was his first smile in years and naturally was a little constrained—and, to her eyes at least, almost more terrifying than his frown.

"Why have you waited till now?" he called out, forgetful that they were not alone in the house, forgetful, apparently, of everything but his surprise and repulsion. "Why not have made use of this point before it was too late? You were at your husband's trial; you were even on the witness stand?"

She nodded, thoroughly cowed at last both by his indignation and the revelation contained in this question of the judicial mind—"Why now, when the time was then?"

Happily, she had an answer.

"Judge Ostrander, I had a reason for that, too; and, like my point, it is a good one. But do not ask me for it tonight. Tomorrow I will tell you everything. But it will have to be in the place I have mentioned. Will you come to the bluff where the ruins are one-half hour before sunset? Please be exact as to the time. You will see why, if you come."

He leaned across the table—they were on opposite sides of it—plunging his eyes into hers, then drew back, and remarked with an aspect of gloom but with much less the appearance of distrust:

"A very odd request, madam. I hope you have good reason for it;" adding, "I bury Bela tomorrow and the cemetery is in this direction. I will meet you where you say and at the hour you name.'

And, regarding him closely as he spoke, she saw that for all the correctness of his manner and the bow of respectful courtesy with which he instantly withdrew, that deep would be his anger and unquestionable the results to her if she failed to satisfy him at this meeting of the value of her point in reawakening justice and changing public opinion.

CHAPTER V.

Excerpts.

One of the lodgers at the Claymore inn had great cause for complaint the next morning. A restless tramping over his head had kept him awake all night. That it was intermittent had made it all the more intolerable. Just when he thought it had stopped it would start up again—to and fro, to and fro, as regular as clockwork and much more disturbing.

But the complaint never reached Mrs. Averill. The landlady had been restless herself. Indeed, the night had been one of thought and feeling to more than one person in whom we are interested. The feeling we can understand; the thought—that is, Mrs. Averill's thought—we should do well to follow.

The one great question which had agitated her was this: Should she trust the judge? Ever since the discovery which had changed Reuther's prospects she had instinctively looked to this one source for aid and sympathy. But her faith had been sorely shaken in the interview just related. He was not the friend she had hoped to find. He had insisted upon her husband's guilt, and he had remained unmoved, or but very little moved, by the disappointment of his son—his only remaining link to life. Judge Ostrander might seem cold—both manner and temper would naturally be much affected by his unique and solitary mode of life—but at heart he must love Oliver. It was not in nature for it to be otherwise. And yet—

It was at this point in her musing that there came one of the breaks in her restless pacing. She was always of an impulsive temperament, and always giving way to it. Sitting down before paper and ink she wrote the following lines:

My Darling if Unhappy Child:
I know that this sudden journey on my part must strike you as cruel, when, if ever, you need your mother's presence and care. But the love I feel for you, my Reuther, is deep enough to cause you momentary pain for the sake of the great good I hope to bring you out of this shadowy quest. I believe, what I said to you on leaving, that a great injustice was done your father. Feeling so, shall I remain quiescent and see youth and love slip from you, without any effort on my part to set this matter straight? I cannot. I have done you the wrong of silence when knowledge would have saved you shock and bitter disillusion, but I will not add to my fault the inertia of a cowardly soul. Have patience with me, then; and continue to cherish those treasures of truth and affection which you may one day feel free to bestow once more upon one who has a right to each and all of them.
This is your mother's prayer.—DEBORAH SCOVILLE.

It was not easy for her to sign herself thus. It was a name which she had tried her best to forget for twelve long, preoccupied years. But her purpose had been accomplished, or would be when once this letter reached Reuther. With these words in declaration against her she could not retreat from the stand she had therein taken.

She recommenced that rapid walking to and fro which was working such havoc in the nerves of the man in the room below her. When she paused it was to ransack a trunk and bring out a flat wallet filled with newspaper clippings, many of them discolored by time, and all of them showing marks of frequent handling.

The first was black with old headlines:

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Boring Thin Glass.

Everybody who has tried understands how difficult it is to bore a hole in a strip of thin glass. The following method is said to be very successful: Press a cake of wet clay upon the glass and then make a hole through the clay of the desired size, laying bare the glass at the bottom of the hole. Then pour melted lead into the hole, and it will drop through the glass, making a rough aperture. The explanation is that the sudden application of heat cracks the glass in a circle corresponding in size with the hole in the clay.—New York Tribune.

COLLAR FOR COMFORT

BROAD, LOOSE DESIGN IS THE STYLE JUST NOW.

Illustration Shows One of the Latest Blouses With This Feature—May Be Made Up in a Variety of Materials.

Consider the ups and downs of the collar—or perhaps we should say, the rise and fall—and you will find a reliable excuse for the sore throats of a lifetime. Unobtrusive in itself, it has in varied guises been made to play the parts, alternately, of an instrument of torture and a sort of "rest for the weary."

When necks are in style the collar is deprived of its bones and flung open

Georgette Crepe and Silver Soutache Trimming Make a Lovely Blouse.

to the breezes and one may wine and dine and breathe in comfort, but beware of the inevitable uprising (literally) which will soon follow, for fickle Fashion is never long satisfied with what she creates.

Undoubtedly the so-called radical changes in blouse styles are pretty generally confined to some new fashioning of collar or sleeves, for the actual blouse often remains unchanged from year to year, but let an odd twist or turn be introduced in neck or sleeves, and lo! we have something novel in blouses.

You will find that the model here illustrated will work up exceedingly well in georgette crepe, pussy willow silk, chiffon or crepe de chine, and the arrangement of the collar can be guaranteed as a real novelty. We are gradually getting back to "chokers," but before they completely envelop us, we are allowed a deep breath of freedom in such broad, loose collars as this, which is particularly modish at the moment.

The blouse itself, of any of the materials mentioned above, shows a horizontal slash across the front at the bust line, between the edges of which is hung a ruffle of self material with the outside corners hanging in points below the belt. The front edges are laced with silver cord, as are also the outside edges of the deep fitted cuffs. The front corners of the taffeta collar are trimmed with a silver soutache braiding, and the taffeta belt is solidly braided with the same.

White, cloud pink, maize or mauve will all be lovely for this dainty blouse.

FULL SKIRT HAS WON PLACE

Not as Yet Fully Adopted, but Many of the Smart Dressers Have Taken It Up.

With the short coat and its military collar the skirt varies, but the full skirt without a tunic claims precedence in the very smartest models and is gradually making itself more and more felt, though for the great mass of winter frocks and suits the long tunic in one form or another will hold good. Paris sponsored the plain full skirt early in the season and the later models emphasize the idea, but the earliest showing here leaned rather to the tunic models, and American women are slow in accepting the newer skirt.

And yet one sees it worn here and there wherever smartly dressed women congregate, and it is featured more and more prominently in shops of the better class. One afternoon during the American fashion show at the Ritz Carlton, in New York, a group of five well-known actresses happened to foregather on the stairway, and each of the five was wearing a version of the plain full skirt.

FACES CHANGE WITH FASHION

Remarkable Transformation to Be Noted as the Styles of the Seasons Vary.

Have you noticed how fashions in clothes and fashions in faces go hand in hand?

For instance, year before last, I think it was, when the vampire face was rampant, the mysteriously pulled down hat completely shadowing the eyes came in vogue. At this time the slim, slit, seductive clothes were worn, and a stranger walking along one of our principal streets must have had the impression that some dread disease had taken hold of nearly all of our young girls.

Next year, a transformation! The vampire shed her slinky garments and sophistication and became the sweetest little chocolate-eating doll with an "oh-what-a-wicked-world!" expression on her pretty little pink-cheeked face. And if you remember rightly it was at this season that the youthful short-waisted dresses, dainty slippers and all sorts of fluffy things appeared.

We seem to have reached a normal condition this season. I have seen more clear-eyed, red-cheeked, healthy-looking girls in the very sanest clothes imaginable, than I can remember seeing for a long, long time. If we could only make the health fad a habit! The clothes are awfully pretty this year, and they cry for a good healthy body and fine carriage to fit them.

If we imitate a thing long and hard enough we must eventually either become that thing or something very near to it. Hence, if we assume a wholesome, normal expression of face and body—don't you see what I mean? And doesn't it make you creep to think of the consequences of having any but the health fad become ingrowing?

But I can't decide whether the clothes make the faces or the faces influence the clothes. I think it's only another case of the chicken and the egg.—New York Times.

Would You Lose Flesh?

Then eat—
Good olives.
Fresh fish, if boiled.
Eggs on toast, boiled or poached.
Farinaceous—Dry toast or stale bread, sparingly.
Meats—Mutton or lamb, beef, chicken and game; sparingly, and no fat.
Vegetables—Radishes, cabbage, spinach, lettuce, celery, onions, asparagus, watercress, tomatoes and cauliflower.
Liquids—One glass of water or one cup of coffee or tea without cream or sugar, sipped slowly after meals.

SPRING COSTUME

Heavy blue gabardine, trimmed with striped muslin cuffs and collar. Hat: blue velvet with white silk band.

Flaring Cuffs.

Some of the coats are made with tight, very long sleeves, that are almost glovelike in their fit at the wrists. But some are made with a flaring cuff, like a medici collar at the wrong place. These deep, flaring cuffs, usually on velvet coats, are headed with bands of velvet.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 7

RUTH CHOOSES THE TRUE GOD.

LESSON TEXT—Ruth 1:6-18. (Read entire book.)
GOLDEN TEXT—Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.—Ruth 1:6.

The book of Ruth is a great love story, full of deep spiritual suggestiveness. Amid the tales of war, deceit, success and failure, this story most beautifully illustrates another side of the life of the Israelites. The author of the book is supposed to have been the same as the writer of Judges, perhaps Samuel.

I. **"There Was a Famine in the Land."** This famine drove Elimelech, his wife Naomi and their two sons, Mahlon and Chilion, into the land of Moab, even as Abram before them "went down" into Egypt. The immigrant sons married in that land, one of them becoming the husband of Ruth. Through this Israelitish alliance Ruth learned of the true God and the record of this book reveals God to all who turn to him in sincerity and truth. This suggests the essential missionary character of the Old Testament. After the death of her husband and sons Naomi, hearing of returning prosperity in the homeland (1:16), elected to return to her own people.

II. **"Entreat Me Not to Leave Thee."** This story puts to silence all of the mother-in-law jokes. When Naomi thought they had gone far enough she sought to dismiss the younger women and expressed to them the tender affection which existed between them. A woman in an eastern land can find rest only in the house of her husband and these young widows stood but poor chance of securing husbands among those who hated their race. Moreover we must remember that they were penniless. There seemed to be nothing for them to gain if they proceeded any farther (v. 12). Orpah reluctantly and tearfully turned back but Ruth clave to Naomi (v. 14). This illustrates our experience when we have to decide whether to leave friends, home and everything that we may follow Christ or, on the other hand, have to choose the things which are good and refuse to follow the best, (Matt. 10:37; Luke 14:33).

III. **"Whither Thou Goest I Will Go."** Naomi gave Ruth another opportunity to go back to her people and this time bases her appeal upon the love of Ruth for Orpah (v. 15). The word Ruth means "friendship," and one of the strongest motives for a loving nature to forsake the Lord is the love for those that are of the world. Many young men and young women have had such loves but they usually result in making shipwreck of faith. Read II Cor. 5:14, 15; Rom. 10:37. This test caused Ruth to count fully the cost (Luke 14:25-33). No more beautiful nor immortal words can be found in all literature than Ruth's reply (vv. 16, 17). Ruth's words are still sung as best expressing our song of life devotion. They have furnished inspiration for countless lives, sermons and stories, and for some of the earth's greatest musicians as well. They most wonderfully illustrate our attitude towards him "whom not having seen ye love" (I Peter 1:8). (1) "Entreat me not to leave thee." No difficulties, duties, facinations nor persecutions are to turn us aside. (2) "Whither thou goest." Towards every ideal, service, field of endeavor, warfare, or experience. (3) "Where thou lodgest I will lodge." Where his people are in the home, in service, intercourse, social life, here and hereafter, I will abide in Christ. (4) "Thy people shall be my people." One in love, sympathy and purpose in Christ. (5) "Where thou diest I will die." Let me die the death of the righteous. (6) "There will I be buried." In the same hope of immortality, of the resurrection, of death being swallowed up in victory (Gal. 3:20; Eph. 2:6; I Cor. 15:55). Ruth did not ask for complete data from Naomi before she accompanied her to the homeland (John 12:26).

IV. **The Sequel.** At Bethlehem Ruth had no other thought than to cling to her mother-in-law, even in poverty and a life of lowly service. She did her menial duties faithfully, and displayed more of the real heroism of faith than that shown in the daring exploits recorded in the other history (Judges) of her day. The truest hero is not the reckless participant in Europe's battlefields, nor is he found in the mad struggle for commercial supremacy, but more often in the self-sacrificing acts of tender women and in the common round of life's duties. Ruth in a humble hut with Naomi was better off and better satisfied than to have lived in the finest palace in Moab (Phil. 1:23). Through all of this love and devotion Ruth was being fitted for a larger sphere of influence in which she was enabled to give to Naomi the happiest life possible to her. Not once is Ruth's beauty suggested but she had the more attractive attributes of goodness, kindness and courtesy. She may have had personal beauty but her character far outshone the physical, and like Mary's precious ointment has filled the world with its sweet aroma. Unconsciously she attracted the rich land owner Boaz, who was a true gentleman, and through her marriage to him she became, through David, an ancestress of our Lord Jesus. Rahab the harlot, and Ruth the converted idolatress, are each made a part of this ancestry (Matt. 1:5 R. V.).

This lesson is a suggestive one for Decision day in our Sunday schools. Give all an opportunity to choose and to follow even as Ruth did. For the little folks tell the story simply "as to a little child."

ORIGIN LOST IN ANTIQUITY

Phrase That Has Become Famous Has Been Credited to Many Thinkers and Writers.

"Germany's place in the sun" is a phrase usually credited to the former Chancellor von Buelow. But how far back does it go?

A writer to the New York Evening Post quotes from Ernest Renan's "Life of Jesus," "The situation of a poor man is dreadful; literally there is no place for him in the sun." The writer of the letter observes, "It would be interesting to know if the metaphor was original with Renan."

It was not.

In Pascal's "Thoughts" this occurs: "This place in the sunshine is mine; that is the beginning and the type of usurpation the world over." And Pascal's "Thought," of that moment, was of war.

Was it Louis Fourteenth (the monarch of Pascal's maturity) who had coined the phrase to justify his ambitions? Or was it the phrase of Richelieu (discoverer of the youthful Pascal's genius) who used it for France? Was it then an old saying, borrowed from Caesar, or Alexander—or maybe from Rameses?

A Terrible Weapon.

A new weapon has been provided for the United States army which is far more efficient than any heretofore adopted. It was invented and is used by the French military authorities, and already nearly a hundred have been purchased by the United States. The new gun, which was described in the Popular Mechanics Magazine, weighs but 35 pounds and can easily be carried by a soldier. Two men are required to operate it, both of whom lie flat on the ground, presenting a small mark to the enemy. One man feeds the cartridges into the breech of the gun in clips of 25 each, while the other aims the weapon and directs the firing mechanism. The gun will fire separate shots or will operate automatically, in which case 300 shots may be fired per minute. At long range a third soldier ascertains the range by the use of binoculars and reports the effect of the bullets.

Moving Meals.

Sir Ernest Shackleton related not long ago some stories connected with his last polar expedition.

"As most people know," he said, "the penguin is a bird, and pemmican is a kind of food. In fact, I thought everybody knew that, until one evening when I delivered a lecture on my expedition and showed some cinematograph pictures of antarctic scenes. After the lecture the chairman rose to offer me the formal thanks of the committee.

"'We thank you so much for your lecture, Sir Ernest,' he said kindly. 'And we have greatly enjoyed the moving pictures, with all those dear little pemmicans running about!'"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Children.

It is a base thing to be at anything but our best before children. We may think that a child will not know that our show of temper or irritation is not justified. We may expect him to believe that it is right because we do it. But if he does look upon our failure as something entirely right, how we have lowered his standards! Just because a child is so ready to believe trustfully that what he sees in others is good, we should be all the more keenly alert to let him see in us only the best. A specialist in children's books said recently before the Booksellers' school, in New York: "All the money we may make out of distributing unworthy books could not take away the shame we should feel if it came back to us that we had in any way assisted in the mean work of lowering a child's taste or character ideals." Do we ever lower the tastes or ideals of the children in our own home, or school, or neighborhood? To do wrong before those who may innocently think it is right, is about as disastrous a way of propagating our own failures as could be imagined.—Exchange.

Doing Their Best.

Mr. Housefly—"Well, dear, I begin to realize that our time on earth is short." Mrs. Housefly—"Yes, but we have little to regret. We have been sober and industrious and have raised a family of 10,000,000,000 children."—Life.

MAKE NEGLIGEES OF CREPON

With Artistic Hand Embroidery They Are Among the Prettiest of Garments.

Lovely little negligees can be made of the crepon that has so taken hold of the popular fancy. These negligees are very easily laundered, and though attractive are inexpensive. Hand embroidery is no longer the arduous task that it was several years ago, for some of the modern stitches are so delightfully easy and so quickly worked that several articles can now be embroidered in the time that it formerly took to embroider one.

What could be prettier than a pale blue crepon embroidered in white daisies and green foliage? Both daisies and foliage can be done in lazy-daisy stitch, than which there is nothing quicker. The centers of the daisies should be done in yellow French knots. If you wish to have the negligee more or less elaborate silk can be used, but the mercerized cotton is very effective when worked up. The negligee may be very simple. Edge it with lace, the wider the better, so that it will be more or less frilly. Then trail the daisies down each side of the front and about the neck of the negligee. Work clusters of daisy heads about the sleeves, with here and there a green leaf.

Furs for the Young Girl.

Although dark sets are now in vogue, misses' neckpieces and muffs show many lighter colored furs than the pelts chosen for the more mature women, says the Dry Goods Economist. Among the furs most featured are dyed blue fox, red fox, silver beaver, raccoon, Kolinsky, civet cat and fitch.

In more conservative fur sets for holiday selling are found skunk, Hudson seal, caracul, black, gray and pointed fox, lynx, fisher and mole. The sets made up of two varieties of pelts are particularly smart in the darker furs and, furthermore, are very practical, as they will match suits or wraps trimmed with either kinds of pelt.

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MORE "KULTUR"

STILL more high German "Kultur"! Some dozen or so sleeping non-combatants, men, women and children blown into mince meat by the Zeppelins bombs on English towns!

Germany's latest ally is the "unspeakable Turk" one of whose specialties in blood—not quite so dramatic as that invented by this lofty Germanic kultur"—is parading through a ravaged village with Christian babes spitted on their bayonets!

Query—which is the bigger savage—the Turk or the Teuton?

BLUECHER CAME AGAIN

TO his first exploit in trimming the German warships, Vice-Admiral Beatty has just added another by sinking the German armored cruiser Bluecher with all but 123 of her crew of 885 men.

Why is it that this youngest admiral in the British navy is thus distancing all his fellows? He has a smart American wife!

But that the frightened covey of German ducks flew towards their mine-infested Heligoland, Beatty would have bagged the whole bunch.

Thus Bluecher arrived once more, and his coming made another Waterloo—a wet one—and for the Englishmen as before, only this time Bluecher got dropping Napoleon's share!

FOILED POLITICIANS

EVEN from far away Washington, Senator Saulsbury saw that the Democratic politicians had blundered in their quixotic tilting at the dangerous windmill of the Child and Woman's Labor laws, and like a wise leader called them off, but not before their thick pates had been well thwacked for their pains!

How the small political vermin always skuttle off to their dark holes when their dirty tricks arouse the public anger! Delegations representing large interests, and numbers of private citizens, have gone to Dover to protest this twofold iniquity, and journals whose editors are not like hounds ignobly held in leash by their master's hand, have also uttered strong sentiments of reprobation of this great wrong.

Among these the Evening Journal, editorially big of brain and heart too, has the honorable distinction of being the only newspaper in Wilmington with courage enough to champion the Right against the wishes of certain grasping millionaire manufacturers in Wilmington.

The plain purpose of the conspirators is to secure the repeal of those two laws protecting the womanhood and childhood of the state; but if they could not hoodwink the Legislature into this folly, they hoped at least to retain their man Friday as inspector to hamper the working of the Child Labor law.

Having failed in these schemes, this evil crew are seeking to legislate the Child Labor Commission out of existance, and thus get rid of its Chairman Miss Bissell, who by her commendable zeal in originating and promoting this human law, has stirred the wrath of all the miserable Grundies willing to send Delaware on the shameful backward track in order that they may make merchandise of its unfranchised women and helpless children.

Last week The Transcript discussing this subject said: "Many business men who opposed the Woman Labor law before its passage now admit the law is wise, and that it has worked no hardship to their business."

It is gratified to learn that no less than 22 merchants on Market street, Wilmington, all of them employers of women, and some of them the largest mercantile establishments in that city, sent to Dover last Friday a strong protest against the repeal or weakening of this ten hour law.

Their testimony after a practical test of the law's working, so explicitly bears out the contention of The Transcript that we quote it:

"In view of the the fact that we hear of the proposed repeal of the ten-hour law, we the following merchants, are of the opinion that it does not interfere with business; that the buying public have adjusted themselves to the slight changes that have been necessary in certain places; that the shortening of the hours has been balanced by greater efficiency on the part of the girls, that the girls really appreciate the difference in hours to themselves, and, if for no other reason than common justice to the girls, this law should stand as it now is, and not weakened by amendment."

—*Evening Journal.*

Hear the words of these business men who have seen how the law affects their business: "The shortening of the hours has been balanced by greater efficiency on the part of the girls!"

Wise merchants to discover that a human worker is not a mere dead tool or machine that can be run 12 hours—14 hours—and keep its efficiency as well as for a shorter period! These merchants have learned that the labor of the head and hand has a varying quality, and that therein lies its superiority over the labor of the dead machine, and moreover, that, the Greed seeking only quantity regardless of quality, defeats its own purpose.

So much for the commercial folly of overworked human machines. But there also remains the question of its inhumanity, and it is to the eternal credit of these 22 employers of women in Wilmington that they voluntarily recognize that fact also. We are happy to believe that neither the Legislature, nor yet the Governor will allow these political tools of a few greedy business men to cover the state with obloquy by repealing these laws, nor allow the dismissal of Miss Bissell from the post she has so admirably filled as Chairman of the Child Labor Commission. For truly, were she not too modest to do so, she could reply to her carping critics in the words of the indignant Christ to the politicians of His day: "Many good works have I shewed you, for which of those works do ye stone me!"

EXECUTOR'S SALE

—OF—

Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, made on the Twenty-seventh day of January A. D. 1915, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, '15

At 2 o'clock, P. M.

At the MIDDLETOWN HOTEL, in the town of Middletown, St. Georges Hundred New Castle County, and State of Delaware, the following described Real Estate, late of Alexander Maxwell deceased, to-wit:

No. 1. All that certain farm or plantation situate in St. Georges Hundred from New Castle County and State of Delaware, on the public road leading from Forest Presbyterian Cemetery to the Cedar Lane Road, and commonly known by the name of "Dove's Nest" or "Old Saxony", bounded on the north by lands late of Henry A. Nowland and Robert T. Cochran, on the east by lands late of Robert T. Cochran, on the south by lands of John Cowgill Alston and lands late of Frederick Brady and the Forest Presbyterian Cemetery, and binding on Saw Mill Branch, and on the west by lands formerly of John Hayes, deceased, but late of Wilhelmina Maxwell, containing three hundred acres, more or less.

No. 2. All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate on the South side of Main Street, in Middletown, New Castle County and State of Delawvare, having a front on said Main Street of forty eight feet and extending back between parallel lines one hundred and fifty feet; bounded on the east by lands of John F. Biggs, on the south by lands of Frances E. Comegys, on the west by lands late of Charles H. Howell, and on the north by said Main Street, having there on erected a two story frame dwelling and other improvements.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by,

JAMES B. MESSICK, Executor of Alexander Maxwell, deceased, or by Mart in B. Bufris, Esq., his Atty.

Attest: Frank P. Ewing, Clerk O. C., Wilmington, Dela., Jan. 27th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Gilpin House Hotel, in the town of New Castle, New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, on

SATURDAY,

THE 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on South College avenue, in the town of Newark, New Castle County and State of Delaware, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit;

Beginning at an iron pin in the centre of South College avenue, said iron pin being one hundred and two feet from the point of intersection of the southerly side of Delaware avenue with the easterly side of South College avenue, and being a corner for lands now or late of Albert L. Lewis; thence by and with said lands now or late of Albert L. Lewis, south eighty-five and one-quarter degrees east two hundred and thirty-two feet and five-tenths of a foot to an iron pin in line of lands now or late of Anna Hossinger; thence thereby south twenty-six degrees and thirty-one minutes east one hundred and twenty-three feet to another point in said line and in line of other lands now or late of John P. Wilson; thence by and with said other lands now or late of John P. Wilson, north eighty-five and one-quarter degrees west two hundred and ninety-six feet and thirty-five one-hundredths of a foot to the centre of South College avenue; thence thereby north four and three-quarter degrees east, one hundred and five feet and two-tenths of a foot to the first mentioned iron pin and place of beginning. Containing two roods and twenty-two square perches of land, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Herbert J. Watson and Florence R. Watson, his wife, mortgagors and t. t. s., and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., January 27, 1915.

The Transcript, $1.00

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,

THE SIXTH DAY OF FEB., 1915,

at 10 o'clock a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that plantatiou and tract of land, situate in New Castle Hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake set by the side of a line ditch corner for these premises and the heirs of Andrew Barnaby (now Newlin) thence north fifty-five degrees and forty-five minutes west, binding with the line of said Barnaby's lands one hundred and seventy-two perches to a corner stone set in the centre of the public road leading from Delaware City to the Red Lion Road; thence along said road and binding therewith north six degrees west, fifty-three perches and four-tenths to a corner in said road for the heirs of said Barnaby and land formerly of Thomas M. Forman; from thence with line of said Foreman's land and binding therewith north eighty-eight degrees west, one hundred and seventeen perches to a stake set by the side of a fence where a stone is called for corner also for the said Thomas M. Forman, and therewith south seven degrees, east, forty-four and five-tenths perches to a corner in the edge of the woods and therewith north eighty-eight degrees west, seventy-four perches to a black oak stump standing on the west side of the branch being a corner for the said Thomas M. Foreman and the heirs of Kensey Van Dyke; and from thence with the line of the heirs of said Van Dyke south three degrees and thirty minutes, west, sixty-nine perches to a white oak stump standing on the east and near the side of the aforesaid branch and marked with the letters I. W. from thence down the aforesaid branch and binding therewith about one hundred and thirty-four perches to the Red Lion Creek, a stake setting thereat at the month of a small ditch; thence down the aforesaid Red Lion Creek and binding therewith the several courses thereof about three hundred and sixty-eight perches to a stake setting at a place known by the name of Lea's Bridge; and from thence north six degrees west, five perches to a small stake set; thence across the Marsh or Meadow ground and nearly with the aforesaid Red Lion Creek north seventy-two degrees east, twenty-two perches to a corner near the mouth of a ditch making into the aforesaid creek; thence north seven degrees and thirty minutes west, twenty perches to another corner; thence north seventy-five degrees, west twenty-two perches and eight-tenths to a corner in the ditch; thence along another ditch dividing the marsh from upland north twenty-five degrees east, ten and five-tenths perches and north thirty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, twenty perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and fifty-eight acres and one hundred and thirty-seven perches of Upland, Marsh or Meadow ground or Cripple whereon are erected a brick hause, barn, tenant house, etc., being the same lands and tenements which were conveyed to the said Theodore B. Rogers, Jr., by indenture of the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company, a corporation of the Sate of Delaware, Trustee, bearing date the 21st day of September, A. D. 1909, and now remaining of record in the office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., in and for New Castle county in Deed Record K, Volume 22, Page 284. Reference being thereto had the same will more fully and at large appear.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Theodore B. Rogers and Josephine P. Rogers, his wife, mortgagors and terre tenants, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., January 20, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Gilpin House Hotel, in the town of New Castle, New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, on

SATURDAY,

THE 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All those two certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in Pencader hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, on the Public Road known as Depot Road, leading from the P. B. and W. Depot to Dayett's Mills, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. Beginning at a point in the centre of the public road leading from the town of Newark to the Welsh Tract Baptist Church and Cooch's Mills, being the Depot Road extended; said point being a corner for this land and lands now or late of David Smyth; thence by and with the centre of said public road south thirty-nine minutes west, six hundred and ninety-nine feet and sixty-three one-hundredth's of a foot to another point in the centre of said road and corner for other lands now or late of the said William J. Barnard; thence thereby south seventy-two degrees and fifty minutes west five hundred and sixty-six feet and forty-eight one-hundredths of a foot to a point, a corner for said lands now or late of David Smyth; thence thereby north eighteen degrees and twenty-seven minutes west six hundred and eighty-five feet and two-tenths of a foot to another point in said last mentioned land; thence still thereby north seventy-four degrees and one minute east, seven hundred and ninety-five feet and eighty-eight one-hundredth of a foot to the first mentioned point and place of beginning. Containing ten acres and fifty-eight one-hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

No. 2. Beginning at a point in the centre of said public road, a corner for lands conveyed by David C. Rose and wife to Herbert J. Watson; thence by and with the centre of said road south thirty-nine minutes west, three hundred and sixty-five feet and eighty-two one-hundredths of a foot to another point in said road and in line of other lands now or late of William J. Barnard; thence by and with said lands north eighty-nine degrees and twenty-one minutes west, seven hundred and seventy-five feet and forty-six one-hundredths of a foot to a point in line of lands now or late of David Smyth; thence thereby north fifty degrees and forty-eight minutes east three hundred and five feet and two-tenths of a foot to a corner for said lands now or late of Herbert J. Watson; thence thereby north seventy-two degrees and fifty minutes east, five hundred and sixty-six feet and forty-eight one-hundredths of a foot to the first mentioned point and place of beginning. Containing four acres of land, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Herbert J. Watson and Florence R. Watson, his wife, mortgagors and t. t. s., and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., January 27, 1915.

Public Sale

The undersigned, having rented the farm known as the "S. R. Warren Farm," 4 miles west of Townsend, Del., on the road leading from the Levels School House to Sassafras, Md. will sell at Public Sale without reserve

TUESDAY, FEB. 16TH, 1915

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

18 HEAD OF

Horses & Colts

No. 1. BELGIAN, a handsome bay stallion, 6 years old, weight about 1400 lbs, powerful muscle, excellent bone, and perfect conformation. He is a very stylish a very active big, horse, thoughly broken to all harness and a sure foal getter.

No. 2. JOHN, dark bay horse, 7 years old, weight about 1250 lbs., a great general purpose horse, one of the very best I ever owned, quiet and kind in all harness.

No. 3. TOM, dark bay horse, 7 years old, weight 1250 lbs. What has been said about No. 2 can also be said of this fellow and the two make an excellent team and should go together.

No. 4. MARCH, light bay horse, 6 years old, weight about 1300 lbs., perfectly built for strength and endurance, kind in all harness.

No. 5. FRANK, light bay horse, 7 years old, weight about 1250 lbs., built same as No. 4., and they make a team, for general purpose work, that I don't think can be surpassed in New Castle Co., they work together as one horse and should never be separated.

No. 6. SAM, jet black horse, 6 years old, weight about 1100 lbs., pretty as a picture and as good as he looks, works kind and prompt in all farm harness, both single and double, hut has never been driven single.

No. 7. BOB, jet black horse, 7 years old, weight about 1075 lbs. What has been said of No. 6, can also be said of him and they make an excellent team and one man should own them both. Would make a valuable team for an undertaker.

No. 8. ARCH, brown horse, 4 years old, good size, stylish and active. Broken to all farm narness but has never been driven single.

No. 9. PRINCE, brown horse, 4 years old, good size, very stylish and very active. Never been driven single but I believe he will make a valuable road horse. Him and No. 8 make a fine, noble team and should go together.

No. 10. HANNAH, brown mare 4 years good size, full of energy and of great endurance. Works very satisfactory in all double harness but has never been hooked single except to hand cultivator.

No. 11. KATE, bay mare, 12 years old, weight about 1300 lbs., never was a better one hooked anywhere. She is a noble brood mare, an excellent suckler, and has fine large colts and in foal.

No. 12. FLORENCE, black mare, 10 years old, weight 1100 lbs., good worker and good brood mare, has a colt every year, now in foal.

No. 13. SADIE, sorrel mare, 9 years old, good worker and good driver. An excellent brood mare, raises fine, large, smooth colts, has had a colt every spring for the last 5 years, and now in foal.

No. 14. MABEL, sorrel mare, 8 years old, good driver, thoroughly reliable in all harness, and in foal.

No. 15. NORA, bay mare, 4 years old, good size, good worker and in foal.

No. 16. MAY, sorrel mare, 5 years old, fine size, good worker, good driver, in foal.

No. 17 MAGGIE, sorrel mare colt, coming 3 years old, a good looker and well bred.

No. 18. STOKE, bay horse colt, coming 3 years old, unbroken. Anyone desiring to buy a good sound and reliable horse will not run any risk in buying at this sale, as I have raised all of the above horses except three, and have had them long enough to know all about them, they will be represented to be just what they are and will positively be guaranteed to be as represented, both as to quality and age.

34 HEAD OF

Cattle

Twenty-three head of which are superior milch cows, selected with great care, some in profit now, others will be by day of sale; 2 heifers, two years old; 3 Stock Bulls, two years old; 3 Stock Bulls, one year old; and 3 Weanling Bull Calves, nicely marked, all selected from my best cows. These cattle have all been raised by me and as I have kept a thorough-bred holstein herd bull, for the last 15 years and kept nothing except the calves from my best bows, I feel sure I am offering a herd of cows such as the public seldom have an opportunity of buying. Come buy and reap the benefits of my labor, my present herd bull, on the Ellis' Farm is San Jose Pontiac Creamelle Gerben 2d, No. 90799. This bull comes of the great Creamelle Dekol strain who gave 119 pounds milk, in 24 hours, which was the world record at that time. Several of the above cows are with calf by this bull, and the 2 yearling bulls and also 2 of the weanling bull calves are sired by him.

HOGS.—1 large Berkshire Boar, 6 Brood Sows and 40 small Shoats.

Farming Implements, Etc.

Two farm wagons, 1 dearborn, 2 mowers, 2 twin harrows, 1 spring-tooth harrow, 1 sled corn cutter, 1 Daisy corn planter, 1 Pennsylvania grain drill, 9 hoe; 1 hay rake, 1 disc harrow, 1 feed cutter, 1 horse-power mill, 1 weeder, 2 No. 10 Leroy plows, 1 two-horse plow, forks, shovels, hoes, etc.

HARNESS.—Wagon harness, plow harness, collars, bridles, etc. 50 hens and pullets, 4 roosters, 3 turkey hens and 1 gobbler. 8 tons of good bright hay, clover and timothy mixed.

Terms of Sale

All sums of $20 or less, cash will be required. On all sums over that amount a credit of nine months will be given by purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorser. Interest added from day of sale. No goods to be removed until these terms are complied with.

THOMAS LATTOMUS.

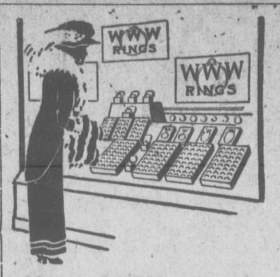
D. P. HUTCHISON, Auc.

For

NEAT and BEST

JOB WORK

Apply to This Office



Howard Watches
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Jewelry
Cut Glass and
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Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, - Delaware

Shur Shine

The best Scratch Remover.

Unsurpassed for cleaning and dusting Furniture of all kinds, Automobiles, Carriages, and hard-wood floors.

Sold by mail and packed in unbreakable mailing cases; thus assuring you of no breakage. 4 ounce bottle post paid, 25c.

Mail orders filled the same day received.

Address,
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Security Trust and
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

CAPITAL . . .	$ 600,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS .	775,000
DEPOSITS . . .	2,500,000

The successful conduct of your business depends largely upon your Trust Company connection what service you receive from the Company of your choice—whether it is courteous, obliging and personal. This is the kind of service we render to all our patrons in all our departments. We are sure you will be much pleased and find great advantage in having an account with us,

OFFICERS

Benjamin Nields, President
John S Rossell, Vice President and Secretary.
L. Scott Townsend, Vice President Treasurer.
Harry J. Ellison, Assistant Sec.
Levi L. Maloney, Assistant Treas.

A Heart to Heart Talk With the Store when Quality Counts

There are very few housewives who spend a dollar that does not want a dollars worth for every dollar spent. We not only guarantee to give you a dollars worth with every dollar spent with us, but we guarantee also to give a dollars worth of quality which means much to every buyer of fresh or salt meats.

I do not hesitate to say that we are carying one of the best lines of meats ever carried in Middletown. How can I prove this to you? Simply by giving us your order and we will prove beyond a doubt that our statement is true. If you have not purchased anything from us personaly ask your friends who have and get the answer. We quote good first class city dressed meats at the following low prices.

Best Sirloin Steak 22c, best Rump Steak 22c, best Round Steak 18c, best Roast Steak 18c, other Roast 12c and 15c, best Veal Cutletts 25c, best Veal Chops 20c, Breast of Veal 15c, Pork Chops 18c and 20c, best Hams 18c, best Shoulders 16c, Sausage in cassings 20c, Sausage loose 18c, Scrapple 10c or 3 lbs for 25c, Mackerel 15c Cheese 22c Butter 36c and 42c, Salt Side Meat 16c and 18c, Chickens alive 16c Chickens dressed 18c, Turkeys dressed 25c, Guinies per pair 75c.

All meats put up in first class condition by a man of experience. Stop in at your convienceance or phone us and let us get acquainted with you.

Phone No. 86. J. E. LEWIS

JOS. R. HELDMYER
Cash Store

Housewives will be interested to learn of the recent fall in the prices of all Fresh Meats, and I take great pleasure in quoting the following new prices to my patrons and the trade on both City and Home-dressed Meats.

GROCERIES

Beef Roast 15 and 18c, Sirloin Steak 22c, Rump Steak 22c, Round Steak 18c, Plate Rib 12c, Pork Roast 18c, Pork Chops 18c, Spare Rib 12 1-2c, Pigs Feet 20c, Sausage 18c, Scrapple 10c, Veal Cutlett 25c, Best Veal Chops 20c, Breast of Veal 15c.

Eggs 26 and 30c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 41c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

English Walnuts, 22c, Paper Shell Almonds 34c, Filberts 23c, Pecans 25c, Butter Nuts 16c. The best and sweetest Oranges 15c dozen. Full line of the best Christmas Candies.

Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET

PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

A COLONIAL DAME

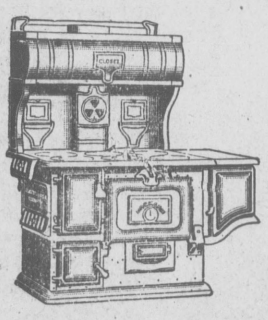
or a lady of fashion in our day deserves to be surrounded by furniture fashioned in elegance and good taste. It costs no more to make a careful inspection of the extensive stocks of furniture in our warerooms. Good furniture costs no more than slip shod and poorly finished furniture. Our prices will fittingly compare with those of other establishments.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON

We have all the leading makes of

STOVES



RANGES

J. F. McWhorter & Son

Middletown, Delaware

CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. B. FOARD.

Wheat—No. 2	$1 60	Corn—Yellow, shelled	79
No. 1		" cob	70
Timothy Seed		Oats	
Clover Seed			

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. CONNELLEN

Eggs, per doz	26@30
Country Butter, per lb	34@40
Creamery Butter, per lb	45
Lard, per lb	12@16
Live Chickens, per lb	12@16
Potatoes	30@45

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., FEB. 6, 1915

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]

companies to be stationed as the commander in chief may designate. This is to comply with the requirements of the Federal military laws, as otherwise Delaware's two battalions will be assigned as separate battalions to the militia of otherstates or to a regular army command.

By Representative Allen—Making it unlawful to catch shad after June 1st in any of the rivers or creeks of Kent or Sussex county or after June 15 in any river or creek in New Castle county under penalty of $50 fine and confiscation of the fishing outfit, and allowing shad fishing in the Mispillion river only between March 1 and May 15.

TEACHER'S RETIREMENT FUND

By Representative Kenney—Creating a retirement fund for pensioning teachers in the public schools outside the city of Wilmington. It provides that one per cent. of the total salaries of teachers in each school district shall be paid into this retirement fund. Any teacher reaching the age of 60 who shall have been teaching in the aggregate of thirty years shall be eligible to retirement on a pension of one half the average salary which he or she had received.

By Representative Allen—Providing a penalty of a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment; not exceeding 7 years upon persons convicted of fornication or adultery within prescribed degrees of relationship or affinity.

By Representative Kenney—Providing for deputies for the various county officers in Kent and Sussex counties, excepting the coroner, said deputies to receive $600 a year each, and empowering a further clerk for the Recorder of Deeds of Kent county whenever it shall be deemed necessary by the Levy Court at a salary not to exceed $500 a month.

ABUTTING PROPERTY ROAD BILL

By Representative Kenney—Providing that when three or more persons owning property abutting on any public road in Sussex county shall petition for the improvement of that road and agreeing to pay 10 per cent. of the cost of improving such road the Levy Court shall provide for such improvement.

By Representative Daisey—Empowering the town of Ocean View to borrow $1,000 for general town improvements.

By Representative Warrington—Providing that occupational licenses shall set forth the business and the residence of the person procuring such license from the Clerk of the Peace.

By Representative Dickey—Providing for watchman at the Kiamensi crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

By Representative Dickey—Providing that the ballots at special elections to vote on improvement or enlargement of school houses shall read "for better school houses" and "against better school houses."

By Representative Williams—Providing that the public roads, bridges and causeways shall be under the control of the Levy Court.

By Representative Williams—Removing the requirements that the New Castle County Levy Court must appropriate at least $1,000 per month to the Ferris Industrial School and making an appropriation of 40 cents a day for each pupil.

By Representative Williams—Increasing the salary of deputy comptroller of New Castle county from $900 to $1500 a year.

By Representative Schwatka—Providing for the expenses of Delaware representation at the conference of governors for the years 1915 and 1916.

By Representative Webster—Authorizing the New Castle Levy Court to borrow $110,000 for the permanent improvement of the Philadelphia pike beween Wilmington and the Pennsylvania line.

By Representative Dickey—To require every owner of a dog in the state to pay an annual tax of $1 on each male dog owned and $2 on each female dog.

By Representative Williams—Providing that no person shall be elected to public office in Wilmington unless he has owned for at least six months' prior to election freehold estate valued at least $500 free of incumbrance.

By Representative Hall—Giving authority to the town of Smyrna to sentence offenders to longer terms of imprisonment in Kent county jail than at present.

By Representative Davis—Providing a contingent fund of $100 for the oyster revenue collector.

By Representative Jones—Creating the West Dover Trust Company in the name of Henry Williams, Thomas Olin Ford, Joseph S. Dailey, Walter D. Hawkins and John Ashton as incorporators.

By Representative Davis—Abolishing the office of assessors in Sussex county and providing for a board of assessment.

By Representative Davis—House joint resolution, authorizing the secretary of state to remove from his records and files certificates and other records of corporations whose characters have been forfeited or canceled and appropriating $500 for clerical hire for that purpose.

By Representative Hill—Appropriating $100 as a contingent fund for the state board of supplies.

By Representative Hock—Requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to maintain a bell signal at a crossing near Woodside.

By Representative Dailey—Requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to maintain watchmen day and night at the crossings in Dover.

By Representative Hoch—Appropriating $175.80 to cover an insufficiency in the state appropriation to school districts 113 and 113 1-2.

By Representative Roach—An act for the relief of the heirs of James G. Walls, deceased, of Georgetown, by turning over to them $490, impounded in the court of chancery at Georgetown.

By Representative Roach—Providing an additional constable for Georgetown hundred to be appointed by the governor for a four year term.

AUDITING COMMITTEE BILL

By Representative Roach—Providing for the resident judge of Kent and Sussex counties to appoint a committee of three freeholders in each year to audit the accounts of the county comptroller, the auditors to receive $5 for each day of actual service, and providing that the judges if they deem it necessary, may publish the audit in phamphlet form or newspapers.

By Representative Warrington—Defining certain trades, business, amusements, etc., that are subject to occupational license.

By Representative Saulsbury—Amending the charter of Lewes by changing the boundaries of the town.

By Representative Elliott—Reducing from $500 to $100 the annual license that shall be paid by amusement parks to the state.

By Representative Elliott—Providing for the creation of a court of record to be entitled "Justices Court for the City of Wilmington" to have jurisdiction now vested in a justice of the peace of Wilmington.

WOULD ABOLISH MAGISTRATES

By Representative Elliott—An act abolishing the offices of justices of the peace in the city of Wilmington after Jauuary 1, 1916, and providing for 23 justices of the peace in New Castle county, none of whom shall reside in the city of Wilmington:

By Representative Evans—Giving enlarged powers to the office of sealers of weights and measures.

By Representative Evans—Empowering the trustees of the New Castle county workhouse to buy a farm of up to 500 acres for the employment of prisoners thereon to be paid for out of the earnings of the prisoners in the institution and on the farm.

STATE ARMORY MEASURE

By Representative Hance—Providing for the erection of a state armory at New Castle, the ground and building for which shall not exceed $15,000.

By Representative Hance—Establishing the office of city clerk in the city of New Castle.

By Representative Hance—Increasing the salary of the deputy receiver of taxes and county treasurer in New Castle county from $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

"WET" PICNIC BILL BY RASH

By Representative Rash—An act authorizing the granting of special licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in New Castle county to clubs or associations at their annual or semi-annual reunions. This license will be $100 and good for but three days.

By Representative Rash—Authorizing the Board of Police Commissioners of Wilmington to appoint special police officers to do duty at any place in the city designated by and at the charge and expense of the person or persons who may ask for such appointment, and also empowering the commission to appoint any employe of the city as a special police officer.

INSURANCE LICENSE BILL

By Representative Rash—An act authorizing the mayor and council of Wilmington to require licenses of any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation desiring to do fire insurance business in the city limits.

By Representative Rash—A bill abolishing the city tax officers of Wilmington and providing for the city treasurer to make the collections, for which he shall have four deputies, the City Council to fix the salaries of the same.

By Representative Rash—A bill to repeal the liquor license screen law.

LIQUOR LICENSE REMONSTRANCES

By Representative Rash—Providing that remonstrances against the granting of a liquor license shall signed only by citizens or residents of the school district or ward where said application is made.

By Representative Rash—Making it unlawful for any minor to misrepresent his age to any person licensed to sell intoxicating liquors.

OTHER LIQUOR BILLS

By Representative Rash—Providing that a liquor licensee is only required to obtain signature to his application the first time it is presented to court unless he removes into another district.

By Representative Rash—Providing that the owner of an inn or tavern license may, on application to the clerk of the peace, be entitled to receive a further or special license for one year to sell intoxicating liquors in quantities of not more than one-half gallon, to be drunk off the premises for which he shall pay $25.

By Representative Richards—Increasing from $3,500 to $4,500 the annual appropriation for the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratories.

By Representative Richards—Appropriating $1,500 for the furnishing of the State Armory at Newark.

By Representative Richards—Several bills in relation to Bureau of Vital Statistics of the state.

STATE REVENUE COMMISSION

By Representative Rash—Providing for a commission of five persons to be appointed by the governor and to be known as the State Revenue and Taxation Commission to consider sources of state and county revenue and taxation.

By Representative Rash—Empowering the Mayor and Council of Wilmington to impose a tax up to one per cent of gross receipts upon any fire insurance company doing business within the limits of the city of Wilmington

By Representative Rash—Providing for the appointment of a Public Buildings Commission of three members representing the city and county to take charge of the joint city and county public building in Wilmington, after it shall have been completed.

MILK INSPECTION COMMISSION

By Representative Vaughan—Joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of five persons, to serve without compensation, who shall investigate the subject of milk production and inspection in an about the city of Wilmington and report to the next legislature.

10-HOUR LAW AMENDMENT

By Representative Rash—To amend the 10 hour woman's employment law by giving the governor instead of the chancellor the appointment of the female factory inspector and providing that the appointee of the governor shall take office on or before May 1, 1915, the appointment to be for two years.

POLICE COMMISSION BILL

By Representative Downward—To amend the laws relative to the authority of the Board of Police Commissioners of Wilmington and compelling the attendance of witnesses and fixing the fees of the same at $1 per diem and three cents per mile to and from the place of attendance.

By Representative Downward—To compel pawnbrokers and junk dealers in the City of Wilmington to report daily to the police instead of once a week, as a present.

ASSESSMENT MEASURE

By Representative Downward—To ratify the act of the City Council of Wilmington in paying $1,500 to the members of the Board of Assessment Revision and Appeal and authorizing council to allow such additional compensation to the board for extra work as council may deem proper.

CITY UTILITY BILL

By Representative Downward—A bill to create the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of which shall be the members of the present Board of Public Utility Commissioners but the bill provides no powers for the same and would repeal all laws relative to such commission.

"HOME RULE" BILL

By Representative Downward—To authorize council and the Mayor of Wilmington, by ordinance, to borrow money for public work or public improvement to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per centum of the assessed value of the real estate in the city.

By Representative Williams—Authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the New Castle county Levy Court $500 to compensate the assessors of Wilmington for making a mercantile assessment for the state.

By representative Williams—Increasing salary of the State Commissioner of Education from $2,000 to $3,000 a year.

By Representative Letherbury—Requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to provide a bell signal at the crossing at Kirkwood.

By Representative Letherbury—House joint resolution providing that each member of the legislature shall be provided with a copy of the Revised Statutes of the state of Delaware, the same to be permanently bound.

By Representative Bendler—Amending the laws relative to the size or sturgeon or mammoose that may be caught.

PROPOSED LAWS TO PRIM. ELEC. LAWS

By Representative Letherbury—To amend the primary election laws by requiring all political parties to hold their primary election to nominate county, legislative and district officers on the same day, the first Saturday in September in years in which a general election shall be held.

By Representative Schwatka—Providing a penalty of from $50 to $100 fine upon the captain of the oyster guard boat should he refuse to perform any of the duties required of him.

By Representative Hall—Prohibiting the holding of campmeetings within the state unless a permit shall first have been obtained from the proper authorities for holding such a meeting.

By Representative Dailey—To amend the Constitution by providing that any beverage containing less than two per cent. of alcohol shall not be considered intoxicating.

By Representative Jones—Appropriating $500 to the Robbins Hose Company, of Dover, for maintaining its apparatus, which protects state property from fire.

By Representative Elliott—Providing for a general registration of voters every ten years with one day every two years for revision of registration lists.

FIRE PROTECTION BOARD

By Representative Elliott—Providing for the appointment by the mayor of a board of fire protection in Wilmington, at $300 a year, to have full charge of the fire department. They shall make contracts with the fire companies, and shall elect the officers for the fire department. In event of disagreement with a fire company, the board may purchase the company's apparatus at its appraised value, for the city.

By Mr. Downward—Increasing salary of county comptroller of New Castle county from $2,500 to $3,000 a year.

FOR ADDITIONAL CLERKS

Authorizing the Levy Court of New Castle county to appoint additional clerks for the county treasurer and receiver of taxes, if the commissioners deem such clerks necessary and fixing their salary at $900 a year.

Providing for the reduction of the salary of the receiver of taxes and county treasurer of New Castle county from $4,000 to $3,000 a year.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMMISSION

House joint resolution providing for the Governor to name a commission of five persons representing the manufacturing, commercial, labor, agricultural and educational interests of the state, to be know as the Commission on Vocational Education, and after investigation report to the next General Assembly.

Amending the marriage laws to make it necessary for non-residents to remain in the state six hours after securing a license before being married.

By Mr. Rush—A bill providing for the Board of Police Commissioners of Wilmington to appoint a secretary. The bill fixes no salary for the secretary.

An act increasing the salaries of the deputies of the Clerk of the Peace, Prothonotary and County Treasurer of New Castle county to $125 per month, and the Deputy County Comptroller to $100 per month. Providing for the appointment of a state athletic commission in Wilmington, by the mayor.

WASHINGTON STREET BRIDGE BILL

Representative Elliott introduced a bill authorizing the New Castle county Levy Court to borrow $300,000 to construct a new bridge to replace Washington street bridge over the Brandywine, Wilmington. The bill creates a commission of three members to be appointed by the governor to supervise construction of the bridge.

CITY CHARTER BILL FOR WILMINGTON

Representative Downward introduced the Wilmington Civic Association's proposed new city charter for Wilmington.

Representative Rash introduced a bill to create a Board of Assessment, Revision and apreals in Wilmington to comprise one Republican and one Democrat, to serve for six years, the mayor to name their successors. The bill is to name the first members of the Board. The names are to be inserted in the bill by the House committee.

ABUTTING PROPERTY PAVING BILL

A communication from the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce advocating the abutting property paving bill was read in the House.

TO ABOLISH PAWNBROKERS

By Representative Elliott, prohibiting any person engaging in the business of pawnbrokers.

By Representative Elliott—requiring persons engaging in the plumbing business in Wilmington to secure a license from the Board of Health and creating a Plumber's Examining Board, to be appointed by the Board of Health, and to comprise one member of the Board of Health, the plumbing inspector, one master plumber and two union journeymen plumbers.

Public Sale

The undersigned having sold his farm on the road from Middletown to Mt. Pleasant, will sell at public sale on

THURSDAY, FEB., 11TH, 1915

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

2 HEAD OF

HORSES

No. 1. BEN, bay horse, 11 years old, kind, gentle and safe for ladies to drive.

No. 2. FRANK CLIDESDALE, bay horse, 17 years old, this is a fine farm horse, will work anywhere, and will weigh 1250 lbs.

1 Cow

1 Holstein Cow, is milking and will be fresh by spring.

HOGS.—3 Shoats will weigh 75 to 100 lbs., each.

200 bushels of Corn on cob. 1 1-2 tons of Hay.

POULTRY.—70 Brahmas hens, they are thoroughbred. 4 Pekin ducks. 12 stock Guineas.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—1 Oak bedstead and mattress, 1 Oak extension table, 6 feet; 2 kitchen tables and chairs, 1 cook stove, No. 8 range is nearly new; 2 high chairs and swing chair, 1 cradle, lot of lamps.

2 Churns, 3 gallons each, in good order. 1 125-egg Incubator and Brooder, 1 yard lamp, in good order; 1 pile of new lumber, 2 rolls of hog wire, new; 1 copper kettle holds 10 gallons; 1 lard pot, 12 gallons, in good order; lot of other things to numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale

All sums of $10 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given by purchaser giving bankable note with appoved endorser. Interest added from day of sale.

Positively no goods to be removed until Terms of Sale are complied with.

ADAM BREDEMEIER.

R. L. PRICE, Clerk.
D. P. HUTCHISON, Auc.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.

All Work Guaranteed

Public Sale

The undersigned, intending to remove to a smaller farm, will sell at Public Sale 1 1-4 miles east of Mt. Pleasant, on the "J. Frank Biggs farm."

WEDNESDAY, FEB., 17, 1915

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

10 HEAD OF

Horses, Mules

No. 1. ALBERT E., black stallion coming 4 years old 27th, April, 1915, weighs 1345 lbs., judged to be one of the best 3 year old colts in the county. This is a real horse his make is perfect and will make a 1600 lb. horse.

No. 2. MARY ANN, bay mare 8 years old, weighs 1400 lbs. This mare has no equal, she is a fine family horse, good driver and will work to anything.

No. 3. LADY, black mare coming 4 years old. This is a very fine mare, broke to all harness. Sired by Caulk's horse, weighs 1350 lbs. in foal to Albert E.

No. 4 FRIDAY, sorrel mare, coming 4 years old, in foal to Albert E. This mare is broke to all harness and will make a fine mare, weighs 1150.

No. 5. JACK MARCH, by Prince March, coming 2 years old, bright bay with black points. I think this is the making of a great speed horse.

No. 6. Black mare mule, coming 2 years old. This an extra fine mule.

Nos. 7 and 8. BUPP and PUSS, pair black mare mules. 6 years old. I have owned this team 3 years, and 1 never worked a better team than this one.

Nos. 9 and 10. BECK and TOM, bay and brown mules, 8 years old. This is an extra fine team on the farm or the road. These mules road like horses. Very quiet, but a man's team.

20 HEAD OF

CATTLE

12 Milch Cows, Guernseys and Holsteins, 8 will be fresh by the day of sale. In this herd is Duchess Pauline, registered Guernsey papers go with her also, her 3 months old heifer calf. 1 Holstein Bull, 6 months old; 1 Guernsey Bull, 6 months old.

HOGS.—5 good brood sows, due to farrow in February; 1 Berkshire boar, also, lot of Shoats.

Implements, Harness, etc.

All implements that are used on a farm, some good as new; collars, bridles, halters, blankets, also lot of harness.

NOTE.—This stock and machinery must be sold regardless of cost, as I have no further use for them. I have reserved 3 horses and 4 cows, which will not be on farm the day of sale. What is advertised is mine and will be sold. I will be glad to tell all I know about any of them. I will care for stock for 10 days after sale.

Terms of Sale

All sums of $20 and under, the cash will be required; over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser. Interest added from day of sale. Postively no goods to be removed until above terms are complied with

HARRY ISAACS.

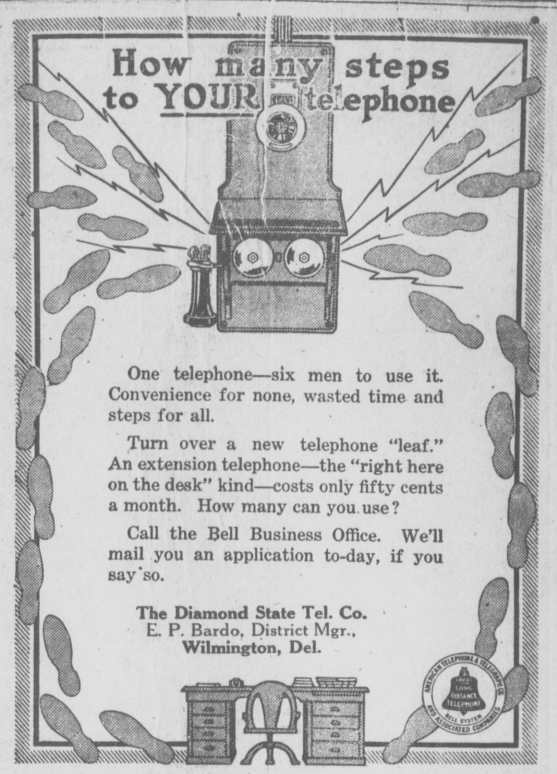
D. P. HUTCHISON, Auc.
R. L. PRICE, Clerk.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased

J. H. EMERSON

Middletown, : Delaware



One telephone—six men to use it. Convenience for none, wasted time and steps for all.

Turn over a new telephone "leaf." An extension telephone—the "right here on the desk" kind—costs only fifty cents a month. How many can you use?

Call the Bell Business Office. We'll mail you an application to-day, if you say so.

The Diamond State Tel. Co.
E. P. Bardo, District Mgr.,
Wilmington, Del.

Do You Contemplate Building

a New Home or Installing Heat or Plumbing Fixtures in Your Present One?

If so let us estimate on the cost of the same for you. No costs to you. We have on exhibition a complete line of Kitchen and Bath room Fixtures in our show room at Seventh and French streets, Wilmington, Delaware. Where there are no Sewers Septic Drainage a Specialty. None but licensened plumbers who must stand an examination of 70 per cent. or over employed.

All Material and Work Guaranteed.

THE BAILY HEATING AND PLUMBING COMPANY

Seventh and French Sts., Wilmington, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

$500,000.00

Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over

$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Transcript $1.00

The Delaware Farmer

A strictly practical Farm Paper dealing with local questions in farm practice. The paper that every farmer in Delaware should read. **Delaware's only Farm Paper.** Not a money making scheme, but a booster for the State.

A Special Reduced Sub. Offer

The Middletown Transcript (regular price)	$1.00 per year
The Delaware Farmer	.50 per year
Total regular price	$1.50

Our Special Reduced Price $1.25 per year

The Delaware Farmer is published by the Agricultural Club of Delaware College, Newark, Delaware.

"CASCARETS" ACT ON LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

We never live; we are always in the expectation of living.—Voltaire.

All-Star Cast.

"And was the production of Hamlet artistic?"

"For your life, yes. A famous female impersonator played Ophelia, they had a lightweight pugilist in as Hamlet, and four great baseball players were doing other parts."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Modern Suspicion.

"George Washington couldn't tell a falsehood."

"Not on his own account, perhaps. But every time I see that statement I wonder whether he hadn't a wonderful press agent."

Sure of Their Reward.

They who, continuing faithful to divine grace, however partially communicated, serve God with their whole lives, will never fail of that one reward, the greatest which even he has to bestow, the being made able to love him with their whole hearts.—Dora Greenwell.

Prosperity.

There's a Yankee landlord on the Maine coast who keeps his old hulk of a summer hotel filled every year with well-to-do guests from the cities, who pay high prices for the wonderful scenery and the good meals, philosophically accepting the bleak rooms, the shabby wall paper, and the threadbare upholstery. A New York man asked him toward the close of the season how he had been doing.

"Wal," the Yankee replied, "I've just about going over the books, and we've netted about $17,000 this season. I reckon if we do as well another year I'll paper the parlor!"

Questions to Be Answered.

Whither goest thou?

Where is thy soul?

Is it in peace?

If troubled, why?

How art thou fulfilling the duties of thy position?

What are they?

What effort hast thou made to amend thy disposition, and conquer thy sins?

Hast thou been faithful to the light God has given thee?

What means shouldst thou use, especially with regard to thy most besetting sin or temptation?

Hast thou fought against it?

Hast thou thought about it at all?

What hast thou done with the circumstances of the last month?

Have they wrought God's work in thee?—Pere Ravignan.

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE
Caused by Coffee.

Physicians know that drugs will not correct the evils caused by coffee and that the only remedy is to stop drinking it.

An Arkansas doctor says:

"I was a coffee drinker for many years and often thought that I could not do without it, but after years of suffering with our national malady, dyspepsia, I attributed it to the drinking of coffee, and after some thought, determined to use Postum for my morning drink.

"I had the Postum made carefully according to directions on the pkg. and found it just suited my taste.

"At first I used it only for breakfast, but I found myself getting so much better, that I had it at all meals, and I am pleased to say that I have been relieved of indigestion. I gained 19 pounds in 4 months and my general health is greatly improved.

"I must tell you of a young lady in Illinois. She had been in ill health for many years, the vital forces low, with but little pain. I wrote her of the good that Postum did me and advised her to try it.

"At the end of the year, she wrote me that she had gained 40 pounds in weight and felt like herself again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers

Dr. Marden's Uplift Talks

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN

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"PERFECTION TO THE FINISH," A GOOD MOTTO.

The problem of the unemployed is one that usually confronts the whole country during the winter months. The thousands demanding shelter and food in the large cities of the country would seem to indicate great distress among the laboring classes.

A Chicago official gave as the chief reason for the large "army of unemployed" in that city the refusal of the men to accept work when offered them. Out of 347 men assigned to work one day, according to a report made to Mayor Harrison by the superintendent of the municipal employment bureau, 199 failed to report, and 100 of these had been provided with street car tickets. According to the superintendent there were 2,555 jobs available, but it is daily becoming more difficult to find men who will take these places offered them.

"We want work," says one young man in New York, "but we're not going to work for starvation wages. Offer us $3 a day jobs and we'll go to work, otherwise we won't. What's the use of working and starving as well? It's easier to starve loafing."

If a man is a capable, careful worker and can give service worth $3 a day it would seem only fair that he should be able to get it, but how often, if the characters of the great army of unemployed and sidetracked people were analyzed, it would be found that most of these people have been accustomed to half do things. It is seldom that a person who does whatever he undertakes to do as well as it can be done is out of a situation, unless he possesses some other serious character defects. It is a fact that, although there are hundreds of thousands out of employment, almost every great concern in the country is constantly on the lookout for better employees, better clerks, better bookkeepers, better stenographers, better service everywhere. With a raised standard of service salaries would naturally increase.

I should advise a youth starting out in the world to take as his motto, "Perfect to the finish," for its adoption early in life may mean all the difference between success and failure.

"Oh, that is good enough!" has been the unsafe stone in the foundation of many a life which has caused the building to topple. A habit of incompleteness formed when young is the secret of innumerable failures.

The world is full of people who bemoan their hard luck and are constantly pitying themselves because fate is against them, because they cannot succeed as others do. The real cause of their failure generally lies in themselves. They do not throw their whole souls into their work. They only touch their employment with the tips of their fingers. They are half-hearted, absent-minded and lack energy, push, perseverance; they have no ambition-fires to melt the obstacles in their pathways, to weld together in one continuous chain the links of their efforts.

The world wants your best, and you should resolve early in life never to give anything but the best of which you are capable. Put your best thought, your best work, your best energy into everything you do. Make up your mind that you will never do anything by halves, no matter what others may do. Your life is worth too much to be thrown away in half doing things, or botching anything you undertake. It is not enough to do a thing pretty well; it should be done as well as it can be done.

POISON OF FATIGUE—ITS TRAGEDIES.

Nerve specialists say that a great many suicides are the direct result of exhausted brain cells.

Not long ago a boy in New York was driven to suicide from overtaxing his brain in an effort to pass difficult examinations in school. The boy was ambitious and was obliged to do errands before and after school in order to buy his clothing, and then he would sit up and study half the night. When the examinations came around he was in no physical condition to take them. His mentality was utterly depleted. The boy became despondent, melancholy, and several times tried to blow out his brains with a revolver; a last desperate attempt succeeded.

Hundreds of cases of this kind might be cited when boys and girls all over the country are driven to suicide, or permanently injure their health by overstudy, excessive brain stimulation.

Who can estimate the tragedies which have resulted from exhausted brain and nerve cells—from the poison of fatigue?

How often we pick up a newspaper and read of horrible accidents due most frequently to overtaxed nerves and overworked faculties. Quite recently a terrible railroad disaster, in which many precious lives were lost, was traced to the fact that the engineer had been compelled to work continuously for some thirty-six hours under a most terrific tension. This man had previously earned a high reputation for carefulness and strict attention to duty, and yet, on this occasion the poison of fatigue had so demoralized his faculties that he disreganded danger signals, thus causing the loss of many precious lives.

We all know that our ability deteriorates, that our efficiency is cut down when we are mentally exhausted. Our courage, our initiative, our perceptions, our power of fine discrimination and appreciation, as well as our observation and our hearing are impaired, because the blood and other secretions are loaded with poison, which benumbs the faculties.

No man can do his best when he is obliged to spur on his jaded faculties; when he feels his mentality lagging and is compelled to force it to yield by pressure. There must be spontaneity in the thought or there will be no vividness of imagination, no certainty of memory.

I know a business man who has tremendous brain power, but much of his work is exceedingly ordinary and tame, because he does it when his brain is jaded and fagged. He is constantly working under a great strain. The result is that his judgment, which is very remarkable when he is rested, is much of the time poor, and he is frequently irritated because he makes foolish, unaccountable blunders.

We cannot cheat nature without paying the penalty. We may force the brain to do a little extra work one day, but we get the protest in reaction the next day. The brain will always do its maximum of work during the year if it is only required to give out each day the force which is generated in that day without drawing upon the reserve. Who overdraws from this daily supply faces mental bankruptcy.

When overfatigued many people make the mistake of sleeping just nine hours—when, as a matter of fact, they should sleep until they feel absolutely refreshed, renewed. It is only then that the debris, the broken-down tissues, all the poisons from the previous day's run, have been eliminated.

We have all had the experience of retiring at night completely discouraged over something we were trying to accomplish, and waking in the morning with an entirely changed mental attitude—new hope and a new resolve. This is due to the fact that the poisons have been eliminated during our sleep, which has also increased the resisting power of the body and filled the blood with new building material, new courage, new energy, new life. In fact, after a refreshing sleep we wake into a new world, a world of hope and expectation. This is why we should make it a life rule not to decide important things at night when tired and discouraged. We are apt to do things then which we will regret in the morning, after the poisons have been burned out of the system and we are made over into new creatures.

Sleep, rest, complete relaxation, is simply the antidote for brain poison.

Bismarck on Russian.

Although Bismarck knew Russian well, he declined to take any notice of dispatches addressed to the German foreign office in that language. "My predecessor," he once related, "wrote to all the diplomatists in German, and they replied each in his own language—Russian, Spanish, Swedish and what not. I decided that all communications received in languages other than German, French, English and Italian should be left unnoticed. Budberg, the Russian ambassador in Berlin, wrote me screed after screed always in Russian. No answer was returned, and at last he came to ask the reason for my silence. 'There is a great pile of documents in Russian downstairs,' I told him; 'yours are probably amongst them. We have no one who understands Russian, and I have given instructions for all documents written in a language we do not understand to be put away in the archives.' It was then arranged that Budberg should write to us in French."

A Boy's Work.

As a general rule, the man that is worth anything to his country and the world is he who, when a boy, had learned to work. The only channel of reform lies in the direction of a boy's life. The only worth, the only truth, the only happiness is in doing. This does not mean drudgery. It is the employment of one's thought or one's hands in the accomplishment of something of value to life. There is no value in mere learning. A man may know all mathematics and all classics and then be no more than a mere figurehead. And this disposition to work cannot be talked into a boy. It comes the same way a flower does—out from under some gentle influence. What that influence is is the greatest problem of life.—Columbus Ohio State Journal.

Quite Simple.

During a school tea a kindly lady sat regarding one of the young guests with evident alarm. Undismayed by the lady's glances, the young hopeful demolished plate after plate of bread and butter and cake. At last the lady could stand it no longer. Going up to the urchin she said:

"My boy, have you never read any book which would tell you what to eat, what to drink, and what to avoid?"

"Why, bless yer, ma'am," replied the young gentleman, with his mouth full of cake, "I don't want no book. It's very simple. I eats all I can, I drinks all I can, an' I avoids bustin'."

Her Only Excuse.

"Did you hear about Mrs. Midly's latest? She actually kissed her husband good-by at the railway station."

"The simple old dear. She's hopelessly old-fashioned."

Activities of Women.

A Japanese wife can now become head of the house, a direct contrast to the laws which were in vogue in olden times in that country.

New York city has a special woman sleuth, whose duty it is to assist in reported cases of girls who have run away from home.

In Japan a woman has no particular lord, but must look to her husband as her lord and must serve him with all worship and reverence.

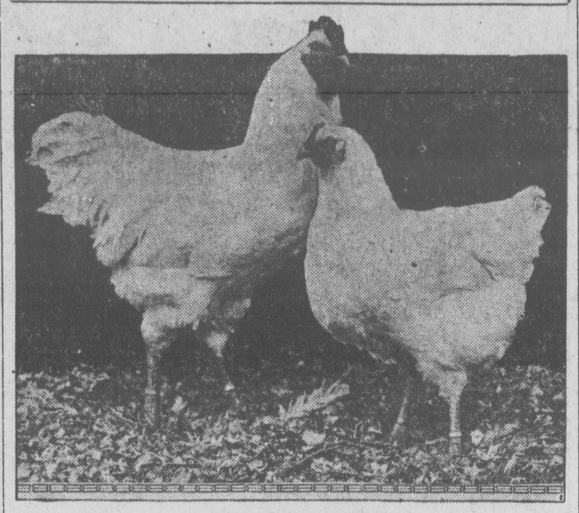
The Girls' Guides of England are proving to be of much value to the government since they are making quilts for the soldiers at the front.

Nellie Bly, who made quite a reputation by her 80-day trip around the world, is now acting as a war correspondent in northern France.

Game in California.

California is one of the richest states of the Union in game. The varieties include deer, elk, moose, antelope, caribou, wild turkey, pheasant, duck, goose, brant, plover, snipe and rail.

HOW TO WIN PRIZES ON POULTRY



All Ready for the Judge.

To Win in a Poultry Show

1. Start with eggs from the best of stock.
2. Keep the chickens "coming" from the time they leave the shell.
3. Tame your birds.
4. Select fowls that are well feathered.
5. Look for birds of good proportion.
6. Do not overfeed.

There are certain rules which the poultryman must faithfully follow who would adorn his pens with the fanciest colored ribbons.

Some of the more important of these are given by James G. Halpin, secretary of the Wisconsin Poultry association, in an open letter to the members of that organization. He regards as main among all the rules for success in showing of the poultry that of keeping the chickens growing and thrifty from the time they leave the shells until the morning when they are handed over to the tender mercies of the judge.

Of course, it is absolutely necessary to start out with good stock for heavy feeding and good care will not produce winners at poultry shows from inferior stock any more than heavy feeding will make a draft horse out of a pony.

Attention to details, according to this experienced poultryman, is one of the prime essentials for success in the showing business. For example, the man who would succeed at this must see that the chicks are kept free from lice, that the houses are free from mites, and that the flock is supplied a good variety of feed and plenty of room for range.

"Chickens," he declares, "which have been grown rapidly will not need as much fitting as do those which have been neglected."

If in doubt in regard to any points about your birds consult your local authority, or if this is not possible and you have any questions that can be answered by mail, write to Mr. Halpin of the College of Agriculture at Madison, Wis. He will be glad to answer poultry questions asked by farmers free of charge.

Meets Glutted Market.

The man who holds his poultry for a special holiday trade is very apt to meet a glutted market. On the other hand, he who has regular shipping days will average far better returns in the end.

Cornfields for Chicks.

One of the best places for growing chicks is the cornfield, where they will have plenty of shade and where they will find lots of bugs and worms to improve their diet.

Have Color Uniform.

As near as possible have color of skin of dressed carcasses to match. It cripples the price to ship white and yellow-skinned stock in the same shipment.

Good Insect Powder.

For insect powder try one pound of tobacco ground fine and mixed with one pound of Persian insect powder. Mix thoroughly and dust everything on the place.

THIN-SHELLED EGGS CAUSE MUCH LOSS

Knee Deep in Litter, Working for Their Board.

Are your hens laying thin-shelled eggs?

If so, feed them crushed oyster shells, lime rock, bone, old plaster, or other similar materials. Then the eggs will reach the market in far better condition, and you will receive more for your shipments.

Many eggs become broken on the way from the farm to the retail grocer or wholesaler, and the contents of the broken eggs become smeared over the others, making a disagreeable mess to handle, and resulting in an actual loss.

Mineral matter is the ingredient these thin shells lack. It is far cheaper to feed grit or oyster shells to the flock than to force the hens to manufacture the egg shells from mineral matter in their regular feed. There is no use in being forced to accept thin shelled eggs.

It was found at the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, that some hens will not usually lay eggs until a fairly good shell cap be formed and that others would lay eggs as fast as they were formed—often with little or no shell. Of course some may lay soft or thin-shelled eggs even when oyster shells and other shellmaking materials are kept constantly before them. Such hens, however, are exceptional and should be disposed of promptly.

Good Poultry Pays

BECAUSE

1. It costs no more to feed.
2. Produces more eggs and meat.
3. Is in greater demand.
4. Is more satisfactory.

—Halpin.

POULTRY CORNER FOR THE BOYS

Poultry as a Business.

By J. H. REED.

Are you going to wait until you grow up before you go into business?

That's a long time to wait.

Why not start now and learn now while mistakes are not as fatal?

Get your father to let you take care of the poultry this winter. If he is the right kind of a father he will be only too glad to let you take hold of the work. And then make a business of it.

First catch all those mongrel and long-toe-nailed hens and give them to the church supper for a stew. They don't lay any eggs. They are only loafers who eat up all the profits which the good hens make for you. No business man would keep a stock of shoes that he couldn't sell at a profit. There is no more reason why you should keep hens around the place that don't pay.

Then fix the poultry house so that it is dry and clean. No business man would keep his stock in a leaky store. How much more important it is that your poultry be kept clean and dry!

And last, but not least, make some money out of it. Get your father to give you everything you make above what were his last year's profits. You are a stockholder in the company, tell him, and you want your share of the profits. When he sees the fairness of the proposition, he can't very well refuse.

Get into business for yourself this winter—the poultry business. Give your hens comfortable quarters. Feed them right, and care for them carefully. And if you don't make a success of them, you aren't the business man we think you are.

Keep the Windows Clean.

Keep the windows in the poultry house clean. Rub them repeatedly with old newspapers. Sunshine in winter is the greatest of tonics.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

ROADS AND ROAD MATERIALS

Highway Should Be No More Expensive Than Traffic Warrants, and Materials Suited to Traffic.

(By V. M. CONE, Colorado Agricultural College.)

Roads and road materials are the subject of much discussion all over the country. Most of our roads are still being patched up, or, which is still worse, being turned upside down periodically with plow and scraper, and a soft road is the certain result.

However, some good roads are being built each year. Roads are a business. If they are good roads they are a good business, if they are bad roads they are a bad business. A road should be no more expensive than the traffic warrants, and the materials of which the road is constructed must be suited to the traffic.

Cobble stones are good roads for heavy drayage and asphaltum pavements are excellent for pleasure vehicles, but they are certainly not interchangeable in usage. It would be as foolish in many cases to have an asphaltum pavement on a country road, as a dirt street in the busy traffic district of a city.

Too often people lose sight of the

Good Road Bordered With Lombardy Poplars to Serve as a Windbreak.

repairs needed in order to keep roads good, and that is not done without expense. In fact, the maintenance and depreciation charges are usually greater for good roads than for ordinary roads, but goods roads are worth the extra expense, and they are, therefore, good business.

Many people speak of the surface of a good road as though it were an arch which must support the weight of traffic, but the chief concern in properly constructed good roads is the wear on the road surface material, caused by the grinding action of wheels and the suction action of rapidly moving automobile tires, which remove the fine dust and binding materials, exposing the coarser and more compact material.

Macadam, one of the most famous road builders, laid down three rules for making a good road: (1) Good Drainage, (2) Better Drainage, (3) Still Better Drainage; or, in other words, "A good road has a tight roof and a dry cellar." Proper drainage to prevent water from getting into the road from beneath and a good surface to cause the rainfall to run off before entering the foundation, will insure a good road, because a well-packed earth foundation will sustain the weight of ordinary country traffic without breaking through. If the surface is not preserved, the foundation of the road will be damaged, and this applies to dirt as well as rock roads, for in many cases we find that earth roads are the most advisable kind of good roads and all that the traffic wants.

It is necessary to keep the roof tight. Do not allow holes to remain in the road surface, for if they are not repaired the water will collect in them and run through into the foundation, causing "chuck holes."

Duty of Every Farmer.

No man who farms should begrudge the time he spends in grading, dragging and ditching the highways. He must use them 12 months in the year. Every day's work makes them a little better if the work is done intelligently.

In many localities the merchants have aided in the work of road betterment, and it seems ridiculous that their efforts should be distrusted by the farmers.

Importance of Movement.

Of the 2,000 miles of public roads in the United States only about 200,000 miles have been given a hard surface.

Good Roads Mean Much.

Good roads mean as much to moral and intellectual welfare as to economical distribution.

True Civilization.

Voting for good roads at every opportunity is a mark of true civilization.

In Distress.

"Oh, my day is spoiled. I came on without my cigarettes." "Algernon will let you have some of his." "Dear me! I can't smoke cigarettes with another fellah's monogram on them."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Clearing the Way.

Norwich—"So she now looks forward to a perfectly happy life?" Mrs. Newrich—"Yes. She has snubbed the last of the old friends who knew her in the early days when she was poor."—Town Topics.

A good cigarette must be the purest of tobacco and most choice in leaf. Such is Fatima Cigarettes—the popular, mild Turkish-blend, now smoked universally in this country!
"Distinctively Individual"
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
20 for 15¢

WANTED

For Parcel Post Shipment; Butter, Eggs, Produce, Pickles, Preserves and any other article you have. Write FARM PRODUCTS COMPANY FRANKLIN BANK BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C

HELP WANTED—MEN

Men desiring to better their present position; good pay, no selling. Enclose stamped addressed envelope for prompt reply. MANAGER, Box 163, Elizabeth, N. J.

145 ACRE Improved farm—Illinois—3 miles from R. R. station. Write to owner J. M. MEAD, Goreville, Ill.

AGENTS—Business proposition, either sex, demonstrate sample, orders follow, pleasant work, short hours, write W. P. Mitchell, Ninth St., Marietta, O.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results

Imitated His Superiors.

A good story is being told by Lord Lovat, head of the famous Lovat scouts, who is to command the Highland Mounted brigade with the allies on the continent. A very much ruffled private was under arrest for some offense, and Lord Lovat inquired of the sergeants as to what his offense was.

"He's a very troublesome fellow, sir," replied the sergeant. "Got too much lip, goes out without leave, comes back when he likes, and gets drunk when he likes—just as if he was an officer."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

HAIR OR NO HAIR?

It Is Certainly Up to You and Cuticura. Trial Free.

Hot shampoos with Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings of Cuticura Ointment rubbed into the scalp skin tend to clear the scalp of dandruff, soothe itching and irritation and promote healthy hair-growing conditions. Nothing better, cleaner, purer.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Naturally So.

"Airships are very expensive, are they not?"

"Well, they make the money fly."

Nothing equals Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops for Bronchial weakness, sore chests, and throat troubles—5c at all Druggists.

Haste trips its own heels, and fetters and stops itself.—Seneca.

Neuralgia

There is no need to suffer the annoying, excruciating pain of neuralgia; Sloan's Liniment laid on gently will soothe the aching head like magic. Don't delay. Try it at once.

Hear What Others Say

"I have been a sufferer with Neuralgia for several years and have tried different Liniments, but Sloan's Liniment is the best Liniment for Neuralgia on earth. I have tried it successfully; it has never failed."—*F. H. Williams, Augusta, Ark.*

Mrs. Ruth C. Claypool, Independence, Mo., writes: "A friend of ours told us about your Liniment. We have been using it for 13 years and think there is nothing like it. We use it on everything, sores, cuts, burns, bruises, sore throat, headaches and on everything else. We can't get along without it. We think it is the best Liniment made."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy for rheumatism, backache, sore throat and sprains.

At all dealers, 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc.
Dept. B. Philadelphia, Pa.

IF YOU HAVE Malaria or Piles, Sick Headache, Costive Bowels, Dumb Ague, Sour Stomach, and Belching; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

Tutt's Pills

will remedy these troubles. Price, 25 cents.

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

Perfect Models.

A seedy-looking man walked slowly up to the farmhouse.

"Madam," he said to the farmer's wife, "may I chop some wood for you? I'll do it for nothing."

"The lady looked at him suspiciously. "Do you be needin' exercise?" she inquired.

"Not exactly, madam. The only thing I require is that you let me sit by the woodpile and paint for a few hours. I am an artist of the old school, and I have been commissioned to do a fantastic impression of an aeroplane. I wish to use the woodpile as a model." —Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

IF HAIR IS TURNING GRAY, USE SAGE TEA

Don't Look Old! Try Grandmother's Recipe to Darken and Beautify Gray, Faded, Lifeless Hair.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant. Adv.

Art Is Art.

The Victim—You have a sign on your place which announces that you are a "tonsorial artist."

The Barber—Yes, sir.

The Victim (viewing his gashed face in the glass)—Have it changed to impressionist.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv

One of the hardest things in the world to use is discrimination, so few people have it.—Deseret News.

Don't Give Up!

Nowadays deaths due to weak kidneys are 72% more common than 20 years ago, according to the census. Overwork and worry are the causes. The kidneys can't keep up, and a slight kidney weakness is usually neglected.

If you have backache or urinary disorders, don't mistake the cause. Fight the danger. More care as to diet, habits, etc., and the use of Doan's Kidney Pills ought to bring quick relief.

A Pennsylvania Case

Mrs. E. Dausher, 18 Bushnell St., Bradford, Pa., says: "My kidneys were disordered and caused intense backaches. My feet and limbs swelled and my whole body finally became bloated. The kidney secretions were profuse and I lost flesh. Finally I had to take to my bed and the doctor gave me up. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me as soon as I used them and I continued to improve until I was strong and well."

Get Doan's at Any Store. 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHY HACK? WHY COUGH? AT DRUG STORES 25c DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup CAN BE DEPENDED UPON TO RELIEVE COUGHS AND COLDS A GREAT FAMILY DOCTOR

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. Write for it and mention this paper. Address A. C. MEYER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 6-1915.

DAIRY

TESTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Apparatus Constructed at Suggestion of Wisconsin Experts Will Show Amount of Dirt in Milk.

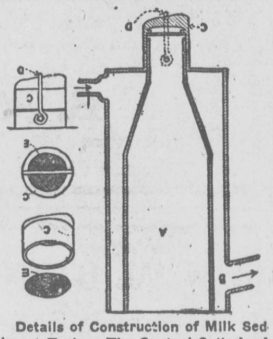
(By S. M. BABCOCK and E. H. FARRINGTON.)

There is a growing demand among milk consumers as well as dealers and manufacturers of high-grade dairy products for a new test that will show the cleanliness and purity of each lot of milk received. The testing of milk at creameries and cheese factories is usually confined to a fat determination by the Babcock test. The acid is also used more or less for inspecting different lots of milk and cream.

A fairly good idea of the extent to which each lot of milk has been contaminated may be obtained by a test that will show the amount of dirt contained in a definite quantity of milk.

A milk sediment test, which was constructed by E. H. Lorenz, Madison, Wis., according to suggestions made by the writers, is herewith described. This test may be used for testing a large number of lots of milk. Samples of one pint of milk will filter through it is fast as each lot is ready.

The inside cylinder is two and one-half inches in diameter and six inches long. It is funnel-shaped at the bottom, terminating in an opening about an inch in diameter. A cap on the bottom contains a wire gauze strainer on which a thin disk of absorbent cotton is placed. This cap is easily attached to the apparatus by means of a hinged wire loop.



Details of Construction of Milk Sediment Tester. The Central Cylinder A Through Which the Milk Is Poured Is Surrounded by a Steam or Hot Water Jacket With a Half-Inch Intervening Space—The Steam or Hot Water Enters at the Lower Opening and Overflows at B—The Brass Cup C Slips Over the Bottom of the Inner Cylinder and Is Held in Place by a Clamp Rod D—This Cap Contains a Circle of Wire Gauze E Over Which Is Placed the Disk of Absorbent Cotton—The Cap May Be Quickly Removed by Swinging the Clamp Rod D to One Side and the Dirty Filter May Be Replaced by a Clean One.

After a sample of milk has been filtered through the apparatus, the cap containing the gauze and the cotton filter is detached and the cotton disk placed on a piece of white paper to dry. This cotton contains the dirt and sediment collected from one pint of milk. The amount of dirt obtained will vary with different lots of milk and the disk when dry may be returned to the milk producer as evidence of the degree of cleanliness of his milk.

Each cap should have a number stamped in the metal and as fast as one lot of milk is tested the cap may be removed and another put in place for the next sample. The absorbent cotton disks used as filters are stamped out to fit the cap and wire gauze. The success of filtering depends largely on the texture of these disks which should be made of absorbent cotton that contains no starch or "sizing." The latter have a glossy surface, but the "unsized" cotton or cotton batting cut out in the shape of round disks about one-eighth inch thick allows the hot milk to filter rapidly through it and retains the fine dirt which is suspended in the milk. The milk is kept hot in this tester during filtering by means of a hot water jacket surrounding the inner cylinder.

KEEP THE CALVES GROWING

Large Barrel and Digestive Organs Should Be Developed by Feeding Good Quality of Roughage.

Calves should be kept growing continuously and vigorously from birth. No grain should be fed after the calf is six months old if it can be kept in proper growing condition without it. A large barrel and digestive organs should be developed by feeding a good quality of roughage when not on pasture. After calves have reached six months of age they can be grown better and cheaper on good pasture or corn silage and good alfalfa hay than on any other feeds, and, as roughage is cheaper than concentrates, these are the feeds from which we wish the mature animals to have the ability to get more of their nutriment.

Heating Milk for Calves.

When heating milk for calves it is best to place the vessel containing it in a pan of hot water, then there is no danger of its being burnt or boiled.

No Pastures in Wisconsin.

In some of the most productive districts of Wisconsin many of the dairymen own no pasture. Winter and summer they feed ensilage.

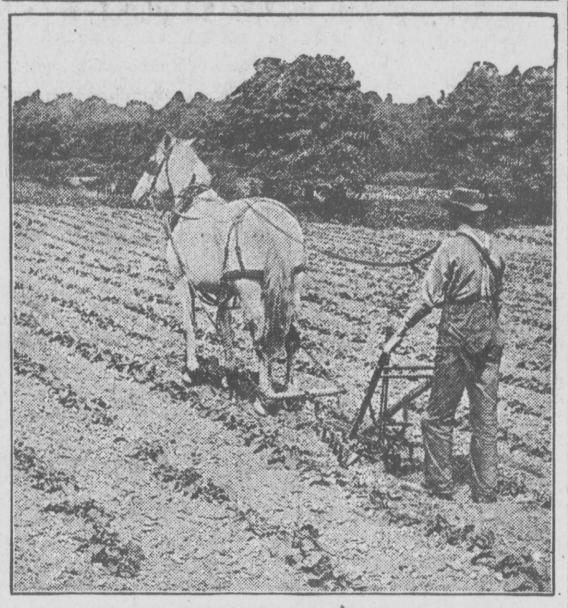
Time to Feed Calves.

At two to three weeks the calf will begin to eat a little hay and should have some sweet clover hay.

Dairyman and Farmer.

There is often a vital difference between the dairyman and the farmer who merely keeps cows.

CULTIVATION NECESSARY FOR THE ONION



Using One-Horse Cultivator for Cultivating Onions and Turnips.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

Cultivation is necessary for three purposes, namely: To prevent the growth of weeds, or to destroy those which have already started; to form a loose surface which prevents evaporation and also allows the free development of the bulb; to admit plenty of air, thus promoting the chemical and other changes that prepare the plant foods for assimilation. However, cultivation is not necessary in the fall unless a growth of weeds threatens to smother them.

Early in the spring when the ground is not wet the cultivator and wheel hoe must be started but not until the ground is in good condition. The soil must be stirred frequently. Until the bulbs are well-grown, cultivating can hardly be overdone. It is always desirable to stir the soil as soon as possible after a rain to prevent the formation of a crust on the surface.

There are two classes of attachments to wheel hoes, those cutting horizontally and those cutting vertically. The former are the best for cultivating when small, because they throw the soil away from rather than to the plants. When the bulbs begin to bottom, vertical cutting attachments may be used, being careful not to run deep enough to injure the roots.

When onions are grown in large quantities it is necessary to plant them about twenty-four or thirty inches apart to admit of horse cultivator, otherwise if only for family use, they may be planted about eighteen inches apart and can be worked by hand.

They should be harvested promptly at maturity. Harvesting should be begun when most of the necks have turned yellow and are considerably withered. Although there is generally still quite a number of green tops when the main crop is ready for harvesting, the bulbs of those will thoroughly ripen if pulled along with the others. It is not safe to delay the harvesting on account of a few green tops. If left too long in the ground the bulbs will reroot, especially if there are frequent showers, and the quality of the bulbs is injured.

The pulling of the crop is not an expensive operation if the bulbs are large and not set too deep in the ground. They are simply pulled by hand and deposited in windrows containing the onions from three or four rows.

They should be left in these windrows until fully cured which will require about one week. On bright days the curing will be hastened by stirring with a wooden rake, being careful not to bruise them.

If there is danger of a rainy season the crop may be cured in open sheds or on a barn floor. If the rays of the sun are very hot, the onions should be gathered in small piles containing about a barrel and protected by a thin layer of straw. This will prevent the sun from turning exposed portions green.

After the crop is cured the bulbs should be sorted, topped if desired, and properly stored. All weeds and refuse should be removed. Very frequently the bulbs command $1 or $2 more per barrel in the early spring than they do soon after harvesting.

Onions may be stored in two different ways; first, by freezing the bulbs and keeping them in this state all winter, or by storing them in a dry apartment where the temperature can be maintained just above the freezing point.

The freezing process is very satisfactory where the weather is cold all winter. It consists in storing them in the barn or out-buildings, allowing them to freeze, then covering with hay or straw, and letting them remain in this frozen state all winter. Layers of straw must be thrown on the bottom of the bins before putting the onions in.

In the spring they can be packed in boxes or barrels and shipped to a commission house or sold to some local buyer, and will always command a remunerative price.

COMFORT IS CASH IN DAIRY BUSINESS

Easy to Figure Out How Much Noise and Confusion Will Cost in Milk Pail.

In the dairy business there is money in quietness. One may figure out very closely how much noise and confusion cost. Weigh the milk for a day when the cows are quiet and take a test of the amount of butterfat it contains. Then on another day, when the weather conditions are about the same, do the same thing, but stir the cows up and get them excited. You will be surprised to see how much less milk you will get when the cows are all wrought up than you got when they were still. Not only that, but the milk taken under unfavorable conditions will not be as rich as you took before.

On stormy days it helps to get the cows down to the barn and shelter them. To be out in a heavy rainstorm, especially if it is cold, will cost much milk. Nor will the milk that is given be as good as that taken on a warm, pleasant day. It costs a little for feed and grain to take the herd in the barn. But it doesn't cost as much as does the loss of milk, which results from leaving the herd out in a storm. Cold, raw winds are quite as bad as are rainstorms. A steady hard wind is a drain on a cow's vitality, more so than one who had never given the matter much attention might think.

Feeding Western Lambs.

If a man has shelter and clover or alfalfa hay and corn and a little gumption as a stockman, he may safely undertake the feeding of a few western lambs. It is a business that pays fair profits, taken one year with another, and the certainty of making the land better adds zest to the business.

Use Scale and Tester.

The greater the amount of feed of the right kind the dairy cow will consume the greater will be her profit up to a certain point and that point can only be ascertained by the right use of the scale and tester.

Hen for the Farm.

The farm hen is the hen that yields a profit in the egg basket rather than the one that takes off the blue ribbon in the show. Sometimes the two are combined in the same bird, but not always.

COLLEGE TRAINING WORKED A MIRACLE

Pennsylvania Woman Well Paid for Trouble in Educating Her Farm Hand.

A woman who had sent her farm hand to state college got the expense money back in one year. She tells me that his knowledge of cows has worked a small miracle.

He tests the milk, makes a formula for the feed each cow should have and weighs and measures results in a fashion that fairly startled the neighbors.

Once a cow was a cow, but now a poor cow very quickly becomes beef, writes Girard in Philadelphia Public Ledger. It was formerly the fashion to give the entire herd the same quantity as well as the same kind of feed, regardless of what was best for each. Now that's changed.

This college-educated farm hand has proved that it pays best to own only good cows. The neighbors soon caught that idea, and that neighborhood has been revolutionized in the milk business by this one person.

I know another woman who keeps chickens, and she has told me that she earns 40 per cent a year on her investment. But she spent four or five years learning how to do it.

Ever notice the green banks along the deep railroad cuts on the way to Atlantic City? They were formerly ugly clay and were washing down upon the tracks with every rain. Then Engineer Nichols happened along with a remedy. He dumped good earth and fertilizer upon the steep banks, sowed grass seed and saved the company in repairs almost as much every year as the whole job cost.

Knowing how—that's the trick, whether you raise chickens, keep a dairy or are an engineer.

Prevent All Drafts.

Keep drafts out of the barns and stables. A knothole or a crack in a board may cause great trouble and loss. Fix them up.

Silage a Good Thing.

Silage is a good thing for dairy cows, for fattening steers, for feeding ewes and fattening lambs.

Keep Seeds Safe.

Are the seeds safe from mice and from dampness. Either will play "hob" with them.

HOME TOWN HELPS

NEEDS DIRECTION OF EXPERT

Advice Given by New York Times Is Worth Consideration by Authorities of Other Cities.

Discussing the advisability of the formation of a body for the exclusive purpose of developing plans for the improvement of the city the New York Times says:

"The city-planning commission should have in its permanent employ a well-paid executive officer, who should be an expert in city planning and city maintenance, familiar not only with domestic affairs, but thoroughly acquainted with all the various phases of European municipal undertakings, so that he may avoid as much as possible experimental work at the public expense. Such an expert must be able to treat the subject freely on its merit. He should have no property or other interests in the city liable to be affected, and he should have no personal considerations that might bend the plan to his own advantage, as is likely to be the case of a plan formulated by those put in office by local politicians.

"The work of replanning a city like New York involves so many and such intricate features that it is undesirable to intrust it exclusively to local municipal engineers and architects, for however much experience they may have in their own lines they will be lacking in the special knowledge that is necessary to make a success of city planning."

HOLDING GARDEN TO MARK

Constant Attention to What Might Be Considered Trifles Will Be Found Imperative.

One of the world's greatest artists, Michel Angelo, said perfection is made up of trifles. The rules of art, so far as rules apply, bear the same relation to every earthly activity, whether it be sculpture or gardens. Therefore, the perfect garden is one where the planter has given, at some time, attention to each little matter of detail to see that it harmonizes with the garden as a whole. It may not be possible to deal with all at once, yet in time the grand total may be covered and the sum of the little things will constitute perfection. In order to keep a garden up to a high standard it is not necessary to make many or marked changes at once, but deal with each little problem as it arises. If a plant dies, put in another at once. Do not wait for a bigger job with several. Keep substitute plants always ready.

Efficient City Planning.

It must not be understood that the artistic effect has always been the only aim in city-planning schemes of the old regime. There were exceptions, the most remarkable one being the case of Berlin in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the Prussian rulers practiced in a very efficient and far-sighted manner city planning on an entirely social basis, working with powerful hands for the rapid opening and building up of wide and healthful suburban areas, without neglecting the beauty of the central district.

It is largely due to this powerful and advanced city planning that Berlin, from a little medieval town of 8,000 people, became one of the leading capitals of Europe, with 160,000 people at the beginning of the French revolution. This social kind of city planning, however, was the exception, and, with the entire change of the political situation caused by the French revolution, the social tendencies in city planning suffered the same decline as artistic city planning all over Europe.

Ireland's Stirring Song.

The origin of the unofficial anthem of Ireland, "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," is most obscure. The earliest known copy appears in Rutherford's "Country Dances," published in 1749, but it is said to have been played by the Irish pipers at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, and was probably current for some time before this. The tune is found attached to various rollicking old English songs. The Cumberland song of faithless Barbary Bell, whose lover vows to wear a red coat for her sake, is sung to a version of "St. Patrick's Day," the words "Barbary Bell's my darling" being substituted in the chorus for "Patrick's Day in the Morning."

Character of Ambergris.

Ambergris, which is used as a basis for much standard perfumery, was first found, an unattractive mass, floating on the sea or lodged upon the shore. How so unlikely a substance ever suggested itself as a perfume is not known, but it has been in use for centuries. It is believed by some to be the morbid secretion of the liver of a sperm whale. It is described as a fatty waxy substance, disagreeable to sight and touch, but even in its crude state exhaling a pleasant odor. The crude substance is subjected to chemical action to extract the active principle called amberine.

Only Partly Correct.

Miss Vane—He was talking to you about me, wasn't he?

Miss Speitz—Well, yes.

Miss Vane—I thought I heard him remark that I had a thick head of hair.

Miss Speitz—Partly correct. He didn't mention your hair, however.

Her Revenge.

She—I heard about the elopement. Has her mother forgiven them?

He—I think not. I understand she has gone to live with them.

QUIT MEAT IF KIDNEYS BOTHER AND USE SALTS

Take a Glass of Salts Before Breakfast If Your Back Is Hurting or Bladder Is Irritated.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acids of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.

The levees of the Mississippi river are being made "flood proof" by a covering of concrete.

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YAGER'S LINIMENT

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"My wife was so crippled with Rheumatism that she could hardly walk. After trying everything else without getting any relief I was persuaded to try Yagers' Liniment. The first bottle acted like a charm and afforded immediate relief and after using 3 bottles she was entirely well, and doing her work with perfect ease and comfort.

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Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

Read this one from Mrs. Waters:

CAMDEN, N.J.—"I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one and so does my husband."—Mrs. TILLIE WATERS, 530 Mechanic Street, Camden, N.J.

From Hanover, Penn.

HANOVER, PA.—"I was a very weak woman and suffered from bearing down pains and backache. I had been married over four years and had no children. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound proved an excellent remedy for it made me a well woman. After taking a few bottles my pains disappeared, and we now have one of the finest boy babies you ever saw."—Mrs. C. A. RICKRODE, R.F.D., No. 5, Hanover, Pa.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman continue to suffer without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

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At night? Baby is restless and will not sleep. Too many fathers and mothers have sleepless nights because of baby's little nerves. He must be soothed—give your boy or girl baby a dose of

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The greatest infant remedy in the world. Prevents Cholera Infantum, cures Constipation and all bowel troubles. 25 cents at all druggists. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper.

Made only by DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Some Smoke.

Bacon—I see King Albert of Belgium has bought a million cigars for his soldiers.

Egbert—That looks as if it was going to take some time for the smoke of battle to clear away.

A woman doen't object to a man's past as much as she does to his present—to some other female.

Grounds for Complaint.

Mrs. Heavyswell—I hear that German butler you liked so much has left.

Mrs. Eppycure—Yes; he complained that the cook was not observing strict neutrality when she served Irish stew. —Judge.

Golden thoughts are readily turned into glittering remarks. — Deseret News.

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